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VOL XXII NO. 77 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

LEADERS DECIDE TO TAKE UP GOVT. CHALLENGE

Swaraj Party Candidates To Contest Assembly Elections

ect White Paper & Replace National Demand As Laid n By Mahatma In Second R. T. C.

ee To Draw Up Programme For Larger Meeting Of Congressmen

RAJ PARTY REVIVED

NEW DELHI, April 1.

ically the whole day's deliberations of the Conference which concluded at 5-30 p.m., this afollowing official statement has been issued:—

rence re-assembled at 9-30 a.m. this morning he discussion. After exhaustive examination of litical situation of the country, the general opinference is embodied in the following conclusions:

opinion of the Conference, the All-India Swaraj has been in abeyance will be revived in order to Congressmen, who are not offering individual civil undertake through an organisation, the consramme as contemplated by the Poona Statement.

opinion of this Conference it is imperative for take up the challenge of the Government in reforthcoming election of the Legislative Assembly, tion of its candidates on the following issues:—

eject the proposals contained in the White Paper, to get them replaced by the demand of the nation, he line indicated by Mahatma Gandhi, at the second Round Table Conference, so that the country may reaffirm its confidence in the Indian National Congress.

(b) to implement the country's mandate to get all the Repressive Laws repealed.

"The conclusions of the Conference will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi for his consideration and advice.

"A provisional committee with Dr. M. A. Ansari as the president has been appointed to draw up the constitution and the programme of the work which will be placed before a larger meeting of the Congressmen from all parts of the country at an early date."

Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. M. A. Ansari are leaving for Patna on April 3 to meet Mahatma Gandhi and acquaint him personally with the deliberations of the Conference.—United Press.

SUNDAY'S SESSION

Deputation To Wait On Mahatma

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Congress Leaders Conference resumed its sitting at 9 this morning.

It is understood that, as the special messenger sent to Mahatma Gandhi will not be able to communicate the views probably for a day or two,

the proposal in the field is that the present conference should dissolve after appointing either a special committee or a delegation to wait on Mahatma Gandhi and discuss the provisional conclusion arrived at by the Delhi Conference.

The possibility of another and bigger conference for discussion with Gandhiji is already being canvassed.

To-day's discussions confirm the forecast of the Associated Press yesterday regarding the revival of the All-India Swaraj Party with the programme already outlined yesterday.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Leaders Conference adjourned at one o'clock and reassembled at 2-30 p.m. Practically everyone excepting the Chairman participated in the discussion. General opinion is that there is no fundamental disagreement among those attending the Conference, but that it will require a little time before they draw up the programme which they can place before the country.

At the resumed sitting at 2-30 p.m. Pandit Malaviya was not present as he had expressed his general approval of the plan discussed yesterday.

It is understood that though the views expressed by various leaders differed in some important details general opinion was in favour of sending a small deputation including Dr. Ansari, and Dr. B. C. Ray to wait on Gandhiji and explain the position of the Conference.

PLEA FOR GOING AHEAD

One of the speakers is reported to have emphasised the need for going ahead with their programme irrespective of the attitude of Gandhiji. Some other speakers, on the other hand, expressed doubts regarding the ability of the party to capture seats with the Congress backing, and felt that failure at the polls would react unfavourably on Congress politics as a whole.

Differences of opinion also arose as to what was the position of Congress to-day. Some held that the Congress did not function and there was no purpose in trying to judge decision of the

(Continued on page 11).

COST OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION

America Reaches Agreement On Question Of German Payment

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.

The State Department and the German Ambassador reached an agreement whereby Germany will make a token payment of 3/4 of 3,177,125 Reichsmarks in respect of the mixed claims and cost of army occupation.—Reuter.

MOVE TO MEET GERMAN COMPETITION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.

American goods priced not over 20 per cent. above the competing foreign products, will hereafter receive preference in purchases for the civil and public works controlled by the Department of the Interior. The increase of the differential treatment from the former 10 per cent. to 20 follows the protest that German cement is being offered for the projects in Virgin Islands at a rate so low that 10 per cent. is ineffective.

NEW FEATHER TO HIS CAP

Handcuffed, Ghose Swims For 24 Hours And 10 mts.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At 5-44 p.m. this afternoon P. K. Ghose, champion Bengali swimmer, added another feather to his cap by continually swimming with handcuffs on for 24 hours and 10 minutes at the Cornawallis Square Tank.

Ghose took to water at 5-34 p.m. yesterday.

As he left water to-day he was garlanded by the Mayor of Calcutta who unlocked handcuffs amidst thundering cheers from thousands of admiring citizens.
—United Press.

INSULL CAN GO WHERE HE LIKES

But "May Be Arrested On Some Other Charge", Says Tribunal

ISTANBUL, April 1.

The tribunal has decided that Insull is not an American and is free to go where he likes.

Peripatetic Insull has thus found temporary relief. The Tribunal has mysteriously added, however, he may be arrested on some other charge.—Reuter's Special.

(An earlier message from Istanbul stated that Insull when landed was brought ashore by the chief, Fifth Section, Turkish police. He will be interrogated by the Third Penal Tribunal).

GANGSTER'S DARE-DEVILRY

Dashes Out Of Police Trap With Machine-Gun

FLEES IN MOTOR-CAR FIRING AS HE WENT

ST. PAUL (Minnesota), April 1.

The mysterious gangster John Dillinger accompanied by a man and a woman shot his way yesterday, with machine-gun, out of the police trap, and escaped in a motor car. The police learned that Dillinger was hiding in a flat here, raided the house, but the gangster having been warned set fire to the flat, fled in a motor car, firing as he went, and broke through the police cordon though spots blood indicate one of the gangsters has been wounded by the police fire.

An alarm has been broadcast, and all roads to Chicago to which place the party is believed to be making are carefully guarded.—Reuter's Special.

A message, dated 16th March, from Port Huron (Michigan) stated in this connection:—"Police are at present engaged in an extensive manhunt in the suburbs of Port Huton, hoping to run to earth Dillinger, a notorious outlaw.

Dillinger has hitherto evaded pursuit, but a new clue was obtained to-day when the police arrested, after an exchange of revolver shots, a Negro who is believet to have been Dillinger's companion at the time of his escape. The Negro, who was critically wounded in the affray with the police, revealed in a moment of consciousness that he had not been with Dillinger recently, but saw him yesterday in a car. The police are now searching for the car.

(LATER).—The Negro died. He had been definitely identified as Dillinger's companion."

Economic Recovery India's Supreme Need

"Govt. Have Done Nothing To Relieve Widespread Distress & Protect Poor Masses"

—MR. G. D. BIRLA

Mr. A. D. Shroff Pleads For Revising Indian Companies' Act

NEW DELHI, April 1.

When the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Mr. Khaitan moved a resolution recording the Federation's deep sense of dissatisfaction with the entire income tax policy of the Government, and recommending an early amendment of the Income Tax Act to give effect to the demands of the Indian Mercantile community.

IN A VEDANTIC SENSE.

He complained against the non-abolition of sur-charge on income-tax and super-tax, and observed that although the surcharge was imposed as a temporary measure it has come to be temporary only in a Vedantic sense which taught nothing is permanent.

Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai voiced a strong protest against the high-handedness of the income tax officers, and urged the setting up of an Independent Tribunal for hearing the appeals made by the assessees.

Mr. Sodh and Mr. K. C. Desai supporting the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi moved a resolution urging that the Railways should classify groundnuts with other oilseeds in the category of "grain and seeds," and charge freight on them accordingly. The present classification, he pointed out, made invidious distinction against groundnuts.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya who stressed the growing importance of the groundnut trade supported the motion which was adopted.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

Amidst loud cheers Mr. G. D. Birla moved a resolution regretting that inspite of nearly four years' economic depression the Government of India had done nothing calculated to help the economic recuperation to relieve the widespread distress among the people and urging the Government to undertake definite planned measures for the economic recovery.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, supporting the resolution, asked during last three years since Britain went off the gold standard when every country, rich or poor, had taken emergency measures to fight against the depression what emergency measures the Government of India had taken to support and protect the poor masses.

After Messrs. S. A. Lariya and B. C. Ghose spoke Mr. Birla's resolution was passed.

Mr. Amritlal Ojha's resolution demanding adequate protection to the smaller industries, against the Japanese competition, in respect of hosiery, glass, enamelware, soap, etc., which was supported by Messrs. Sodhbans and Varshanie, was also carried.

REVISE COMPANIES' ACT

The next resolution which was moved by Mr. A. D. Shroff asserting that the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was hopelessly out of date and ineffective for the purpose of regulating joint-stock enterprises on sound and healthy lines, and urging the Government to revise the Act so as to check the abuses of the Managing agency system of industrial enterprises was accepted by the Federation.

Mr. Kapadia made an eloquent speech on the motion moved by Mr. A. D. Shroff. He criticised the inherent defects and abuses of the Managing Agency system.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, interrupting said, that the resolution before the House related to the Companies Act.

Mr. Kapadia: "If there is any reason more than another, which necessitated the revision of the Act, it is a wretched system of holding in subsidiary companies

(Continued on Page 11.)

STOP PRESS

NOT A PART OF RESOLUTION?

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Though the resolution adopted by the Leaders Conference does not mention that a deputation consisting of Messrs. Ansari, Roy and Desai will interview Gandhiji, enquiries in conference circles show that it was not considered necessary to make this a part of the resolution. These three leaders are leaving to-night for their respective stations, while a few others leave to-morrow.—A. P.

JINNAH AND ANSARI FOR EUROPE

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is leaving for Bombay on April 4 and for England on April 23.

Dr. Ansari proposes to leave for Europe in May for examination of his heart, which is giving him trouble.

During his absence Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will act as the President of Swaraj Party.—United Press.

INSULL'S FATE IN BALANCE.

LONDON, March 1.

The statement that Insull was not an American was due to a faulty translation by the Court interpreter. The Tribunal declared Insull's movement would be unhampered but the Public Prosecutor telegraphed at Ankara which will decide the question of extradition. Treaty of extradition with the United States has not yet been ratified by the National Assembly.

ISTANBUL, April 1.

The probability is that Insull will be extradited to the United States. An error of the Court interpreter is responsible for denying him American citizenship, but it is now clear the tribunal found he was an American and the crime of which he is accused was not political or military but a common crime. The tribunal told Insull that he was free as far as the Tribunal was concerned, but a dossier has been remitted to Ankara which will decide the matter of extradition.—

ISTANBUL (LATER).—It is semi-officially stated the Tribunal's decision means that Insull will automatically be extradited to the United States.

Jinnah's Stirring Appeal For Unity Among Muslims

"White Paper Intended To Exploit Indians"

Shaukat Ali Also Favours Unity And Compromise With Hindus

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League met this morning.

Mr. Jinnah on arrival was given an enthusiastic welcome. About 40 persons attended the meeting. Among those present were Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Mr. Raza Ali, Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Mr. Anwar ul Azim, Sir Mohd. Yaqub, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hafeez, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, Nawab Talib Mehdi and Khan Sahib S. M. Abdulla. The proceedings were not open to the press.

The Muslim League had a prolonged session. It is understood that Mr. Jinnah made a striking appeal for unity among all the Muslim organisations, with a view to confronting the Government with united demands. He reviewed the White Paper scheme very critically.

Among others who took part in the proceedings were Begum Shah Nawaz, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Raza Ali.

It is further understood that Mr. Jinnah emphasised the need for propaganda outside the country and, he hoped to do his best in this direction when he returned to England. He would sail on April 23.

Some speakers expressed a strong feeling that Mr. Jinnah should stay in the country at this critical hour. Mr. Jinnah replied that he could at any time come back to the country by air when needed, and that he would be promoting the interests of the country in England.

DISCUSSION FOR 3 HOURS

It is understood that the Council of the Muslim League had general discussion on the present political situation. Various opinions were expressed, and after about three hours' discussion the meeting adjourned until 8-30 to-morrow, when resolutions will be taken up.

The general trend of discussions seems to have been in favour of unity amongst various Muslim organisations.

Mr. Jinnah is believed to have characterised the White Paper as intended to exploit Indians. He is said to have highly deprecated the proposed constitution of Federation.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, it transpires, said nothing about the White Paper, but he appealed for unity. He favoured compromise with the Hindus, for, he said, if the Muslims wanted to have a discussion with the Hindus the latter would surely hear them.

Messrs. Shah Nawaz and Yaminkhan also appealed for unity, but were of the opinion that the White Paper should not be condemned. Muslims should think of the consequences, for there would be a party in the country which would accept it and favour it.

WANTED DICTATOR AMONG MUSLIMS

Mr. Yaminkhan suggested that they should have a dictator amongst Muslims and he should be obeyed. Mr. Raza Ali though favoured concerted action by Muslims thought that there was no harm in having the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference as separate bodies, for they had almost identical programme. They would, to his mind, work separately, and would be able to do more.

The Nawab of Chattari, President of the Muslim Conference, is expected to-morrow to join the deliberations.—A.P.

JINNAH GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.

A rousing reception by a large gathering of Muslims of Delhi representing the Muslim League, the Muslim Conference, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind. Cawnpore, the Delhi Muslim Association, Muslim Youth League, and Halqai Mushaiq, was accorded to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect of the Muslim League, who arrived to-night by the Punjab Mail to preside over the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

A large number of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and others were also present at the station. On alighting from the train Mr. Jinnah was profusely garlanded amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and introduced to prominent persons.

Mr. Jinnah appeared to be in the best of spirits though noticeably pulled down on account of the recent illness. He had nothing to say, but was anxious to get acquainted with the whole position closely.—A. P.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

Mr. ARTHUR BASIL MALLETT, a Partner in our Bombay Firm, has, as from 1st April, 1934, been admitted a Partner in our Firms in Calcutta and Karachi as well.

Mr. William Keay has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Bombay.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Calcutta, 1st April, 1934.
8174

Legal Notices.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Gaikwar Sugar Works & Distillery at Gardevi in the Baroda State. The land admeasures about 23 Bighas and the Sugar Factory can manufacture sugar from sugar cane (the daily production capacity of the Factory being about ten tons of sugar) and also refine jaggery in off season.

Offers must be addressed to the Chief Manager, Raj Darbhanga, at Darbhanga, and must reach him on or before 15th May, 1934.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Attorneys for the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
8180

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BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, FRIGIDAIRE, ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Hugh G. Cocke, J.P., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 8th April, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Bates Hill, 37, Pali Hill, Bandra, sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture, by John Roberts, Devjee Canjee and other well-known makers, such as sliding, dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggons to match, Chesterfield chairs, show cases, centre and card tables, Zenith wall clock, iron cots, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, Zoonda cupboard, almyrahs, dressing tables, teapoys, wash hand tables, screens, electric table fans, meatsafe, cane furniture, crockery, silver and platedware dinner service, garden plants, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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—Says PAUL WHITEMAN
(The King of Jazz)
and all Bombay critics agree with him!
Come and join the happy crowds at
THE CARLTON
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
(and every show was a packed show during the last four days)
SEE and WONDER at Warner Bros. Musical Miracle
'42nd Street'
WITH
14 GREAT STARS
200 DANCING DARLINGS
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LAST WEEK
When you can enjoy
"BHAKTA PRALHAD"
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—The picture that needs no introduction—
At
KOHINOOR CINEMA
—DADAR—
DAILY at 5, 7-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: To-day at 2-30 p.m.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), 2nd inst., at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), of teak and Blackwood complete Household and Office furniture, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, Gramophone, Wardrobes, Writing Bureau, Singer Machine, Godrej and Chubb safes, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.), Musical Box, Steel Cabinet, Harmonium, Dining table, Chairs, Side Board, etc., at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, NEXT TO VIANELLIS RESTAURANT.
VORA & CO.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Genoa Maru	6785	29 Mar.	5 April
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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Chandidas
The picture super praised by all—Hundreds could not get seats on account of the heavy rush——
This is the 2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
of this picture beautiful
—A NEW THEATRE'S LTD. (Calcutta) super production—
Featuring: UMASHASHIDEVI, SAIGAL, PAHARI SANYAL, NAWAB, ANWARI and others
Note! It was shown continuously for
53 WEEKS At Calcutta
Hindi Version by AGA HASHRA KASHIMIRI
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NEW WORLD WAR LOOMING

Chinese Diplomat Predicts Early Conflagration In Far East

China's fear of a world war are heightened by the views of Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, who predicts a war in the Far East in the near future between Japan on one side and Soviet Russia in alliance with the United States and Great Britain on the other, says the Nanking correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Dr. Yen, who is here to urge the adoption of a sound foreign policy to avoid extinction of China, hints that China would have more to gain by collaboration with the western powers than with Japan.

Other Chinese leaders such as Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to France; Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States and the southwestern politicians Tang Yi, Eugene Chen and Woo Lu share this view and date the war for 1936, when the Soviets have completed their second five-year plan and the naval treaties will have expired.

The general view is that a weakened Japan would enhance China's chances of regaining her lost provinces of Manchuria and Jehol, but a victorious Japan, even if aided by China, would tighten her grip on the provinces.

JAPAN TRIES TO CAPTURE TURKISH ORDERS

Offers To Supply All Machinery And Plant Required Under 5 Years Plan

Japan is making a great effort to capture Turkish orders under the Turks' five-year plan ousting both America and Great Britain from participation.

News was received in London in mail week that a Japanese syndicate has offered to put through the whole five-year plan on a new basis much more attractive to the Turks than anything so far offered.

The syndicate is composed of the Matzibui firm of New York and Egypt, a Japanese trading corporation, and offers to buy all machinery and plant required in Japan and to lay it down at the Bhosphorus, giving long-term credit to the Turkish Government in two sets of six and 12-year notes, to bear interest at 12 per cent. Other offers to Turkey carry interest of 15 to 20 per cent.

It is considered in London that Japan will be crowded out of the market by diplomatic pressure from Russia, which is very strong in Angora and will do all in its power to shut out Japan, even if this means throwing business in the way of America and Britain.

BLACKSHIRTS IN BISHOP'S PALACE

Mosley's Followers Object To Being Called "Hard-Faced"

A party of Blackshirts marched through the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Bristol in mail week and demanded to see the Bishop.

He declined to receive them, whereupon they sent him a message reading:

"We are the 'hard-faced' men, or so you have described us. We have come to see you, so take a look at us. Do we really look forbidding?"

The Bishop then came to the porch, and addressed the men. "I applied the term 'hard-faced' to the Nazis in Germany," he said, "and had no intention of referring to British Fascists."

Earlier in the day, when Sir Stafford Cripps addressed clergy at the Church House, several Fascists appeared carrying cushions on which were imitation mitres.

DEATH DUE TO HYDROPHOBIA

Story Of Neglected Dog Bite

A man who was imitating the barking of a dog and was behaving generally in a boisterous manner on being removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on Sunday showed symptoms of hydrophobia and died soon after admission. Chotamia Baramia, the deceased, a pan shop-keeper, residing at Dadar, it appears, was bitten by a dog about two months ago. Apparently he neglected the dog bite with the result that he developed hydrophobia two months after the dog bite. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday.

"NO PART OR LOT IN WAR"

British "Evangelists" Oppose Pacifist Resolution

At the annual Assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches which held its session in mail week, one of the interesting discussions arose in the course of an anti-war debate. Following the approval of a long resolution on world peace (writes the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), a supplementary resolution calling on the Churches to say they would have "no part or lot" in war or preparation for it was moved by the Rev. T. W. Bevan (Bradford) and vigorously seconded by Mr. Foster Sunderland, also of Bradford. Mr. Bevan spoke of Sir John Simon having made "an apology for the poverty-stricken result of even British policy."

Dr. Scott Li[redacted] conference not [redacted] lution. He did [redacted] ships of the E[redacted] scrapped it wou[redacted] peace and freed[redacted] (Hear, hear.) H[redacted] hume policy [redacted] try carried [redacted] British navy, and [redacted] think as deeply [redacted] the policing of t[redacted] they had a prop[redacted] the policy in thi[redacted] sympathised with [redacted] the mover and [redacted] resolution, but [redacted] had not had tim[redacted] the problems inv[redacted] they wished to r[redacted] fluence with the [redacted] should not, by a [redacted] after an inadequ[redacted] send down instruc[redacted] on a difficult mat[redacted]

Dr. Scott Lidge[redacted] to pass the "pre[redacted] was carried overw[redacted]

DRINK QU[redacted]

At the outset o[redacted] ings a resolution [redacted] (which was appro[redacted] "abhorrence of th[redacted] tempt of the brew[redacted] the young life of t[redacted] moved by Mr R.[redacted] who said that to[redacted] deavour was being [redacted] lyse temperance e[redacted] declaring that th[redacted] largely solved. "Le[redacted] he said, "that no[redacted] been declared, and[redacted] National Free Churc[redacted] concerned, none nee[redacted] ed" (Loud applause) [redacted] he said, been a sp[redacted] crease in drunkenes[redacted] was reduced a penny[redacted]

REVIVAL OF [redacted]C

Irish Minister [redacted]ds Warning To Universities

Mr. de Valera's Government has followed its decision to abolish university representation in the Dail with a warning that the two Universities are not making their proper contribution to national progress.

The warning comes from Mr. Derrig, the Minister for Education, who says:—"We are trying to recreate the Irish nation through the revival of its ancient speech. If the Universities do not solve the problem of progressively Gaelicizing themselves, we shall have to consider seriously our whole attitude to them."

Mr. Derrig declared that the best work for the Irish language was being done at present by the secondary schools, and that neither the National University nor Trinity College had given the expected lead in the revival of the language or in the reconstruction of the country's economic system. Trinity College, in particular, was educating three-fourths of its professional students for export, and its record so far as Gaelicization was concerned was no less than a scandal.—"The Times."

A "New" Creature

Whether or not such things as sea serpents exist, biologists from time to time turn up evidence that there are many queer creatures in the ocean that have not yet been described and classified. The most recent of these has a body about six inches in diameter, covered with hundreds of sharp, barbed black spines nearly a foot long. It also has 200 bright blue eyes arranged in double rows and five sharp teeth. It moves by use of thousands of suckerlike feet.

It was pronounced a member of the sea urchin family by Austin H. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution. It was found on the sea bottom south of Dry To[redacted]gas.

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Does Providence Take Sides?

Gardiner On Gandhi-Tagore Controversy About Earthquake

A remarkable controversy is taking place between the two most famous living Indians. That is to say, between the Mahatma Gandhi and the poet Rabindrahath Tagore. Together they represent the finest flower of Indian culture, and, though Tagore is much less hostile to Western civilisation than Gandhi, both are mystics of a peculiarly Oriental type, writes A. G. Gardiner in the "Star".

But there is a wide cleavage in their application of mysticism to the affairs of the material world, and it is that cleavage which has brought them into conflict.

EARTHQUAKE AND SIN.

The controversy has arisen out of the great earthquake at Behar, a catastrophe which has caused much less comment here than its magnitude warranted. Gandhi sees in the calamity a visitation of the divine displeasure upon India for its sins—or, rather, for a particular sin. It is not the sin of permitting the British to occupy India, nor is it the sin of tolerating Western industrialism. These evils have ceased to be the subject of his fasts, his prayers and his activities. Or, rather, they have been subordinated to his passionate revolt against another sin—that of the practice of untouchability.

It is that wickedness, he says, that has brought the earthquake as a punishment upon India and as a direct warning of the wrath of the divine powers.

But Tagore repudiates this appeal to primitive superstition. He is as eager to rid India and its faith of the shame of untouchability as Gandhi is, but he will not take refuge in this gross confusion of the spiritual and the material.

He sees the folly of associating the spiritual governance of life with a blind unreasoning convulsion of nature which overwhelms the good and the bad, the innocent and the guilty in its ruin. Nature, he knows, does not take sides in our affairs. We all like to think that she does take sides, and that in moments of crisis we can count on invisible allies who, like the goddess in Homer, will intervene if we are in straits and fling a cloud between us and the foe.

But in our hearts we know better. Superstition was disinherited when science revealed the laws of the universe and put man in his place. It was no discredit to be superstitious when all the functions of nature were unexplored and man seemed to be the plaything of beneficent or sinister forces that he could neither control nor understand, but which held him in the hollow of their hand.

He related everything that happened in nature to his own inexplicable existence. He saw his fate in the clouds and the stars and the eclipse. His happiness or misery was announced in the flight of birds, and he referred every phenomenon of life to the soothsayers and oracles.

POMPEY'S THUNDER TRICK.

You may read in Thucydides of battles being postponed (and lost) because some omen, like an eclipse or the flight of birds, that had no more relation to the event than the falling of a leaf, was against it.

When Pompey was afraid that the Romans would elect Cato as praetor he shouted to the Assembly that he heard thunder, and got the election postponed, for the Romans would never transact business after it thundered. Alexander surrounded himself with fortune-tellers and took counsel with them as a modern ruler takes counsel with his Ministers. Even so enlightened a man as Cicero lost his life because, when fleeing from Antony and Augustus, some crows circled round the vessel in which he was escaping, and he took the omen as unfavourable to flight, returned to shore, and was murdered.

Nor should we in England in much later times than these have doubted that Gandhi is right and that Tagore is wrong. Cromwell would certainly have been on the side of Gandhi. "Had not the Lord by His Providence put a cloud over the moon," he says in a letter to Speaker Lenthall, a detachment of his horse would have been destroyed.

HE BLEW WITH HIS WINDS.

No one doubted in Elizabethan England that God Himself had sent the tempest that scattered the Armada.

And a hundred years later men saw the same Divine sanction in the winds that brought William of Orange to our shores and then turned and blew his pursuers away. "The weather had indeed served the Protestant cause so well," says Maucaulay, "that some men of more piety than judgment fully believed the ordinary laws of nature to have been suspended for the preservation of the liberty and religion of England. Exactly a hundred years before, they said, the Armada, invincible by man, had been scattered by the wrath of God. Civil liberty and divine truth were again in jeopardy; and again the obedient elements had fought for the good cause."

If, in the face of science, the illusion that Nature takes sides in the affairs of man still prevailed, it was disposed of in the experience of the Great War. Sometimes she helped the enemy and sometimes she helped us. She blew a snowstorm in the face of the Germans on the most critical day of Verdun and helped to defeat that great adventure. And swinging round in her allegiance she later in the year wrecked the whole Paaschendaele attack in a ceaseless welter of rain and mud.

And so throughout those unforgettable years. Nature, so far as her manifestations were concerned, did not care a fig who won. She is as unconcerned about human affairs as we are about the affairs of a nest of ants that we tread on without knowing that we have trodden on it. She is beyond good and evil. She has no morals and is indifferent about justice and what men call right or wrong. She blasts the wise and leaves the foolish to flourish:

"Nature, with equal mind,
Sees all her sons at play;
Sees men control the wind.
The wind sweep man away;
Allows the proudly riding and
the found'ring barque."

Both the facts of science and the facts of experience are against Gandhi, and in dissociating the spiritual life of man from the material accidents of nature is the wiser of the two great mystics.

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EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

Negotiations For Levy On Size Basis

Information is available in well-informed circles says the Special Correspondent of the "National Call" that negotiations have been proceeding between representatives of match interests and the Finance Member. Mr. Hassanbhai Laljee representing these interests left last night for Bombay. It appears that Mr. Hassanbhai Laljee has been pressing the Finance Member to agree to levy the excise duty on a size basis.

Thousands of match boxes of a particularly small size manufactured specially for this purpose by the Western India Match Company have been distributed to Members of the Assembly. Mr. Laljee it appears has asked that the duty on such boxes should be reduced to half. It appears that most Indian manufacturers prepare match boxes of a standard size and the reduction of duty for the size would be specially advantageous to the Western India Match Co., who are controlled by foreign interests. The proposal I understand is receiving the consideration of the Finance Member and it is for this reason that the order for consideration considered cise duty on matches thus enabling sugar has been found out the exact sugar duty will be revenue through by the Assembly endment. Government to effect on their the proposed am

TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS

Mrs. Hirlekar Says Wrong Psychology Handicaps The Subject

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., read the following paper on "The Teaching of Mathematics" on Saturday, the first day of the session of the Bombay Division Education Week, held at Dadar, Mr. D. C. Pawate, M.A., presiding.

The art of teaching mathematics is very much different from that of studying mathematics and that is how we often find that the best mathematicians are not always the best teachers and a good teacher of mathematics is not always a good scholar of mathematics. But this does not mean that being a good mathematician is incompatible with being a good teacher of the subject. That would be an ideal combination and that is what training aims at. In order to be a good teacher it is not sufficient to be well versed in the subject one wants to teach but one must know how to make others think and study the subject.

WRONG PSYCHOLOGY.

Of all school subjects, mathematics is commonly supposed to be the most dry and difficult. This supposition is so deep-rooted and widespread that the teacher of mathematics has to begin his work with a handicap. He has first to dispel this idea from the minds of his students before he could hope to succeed with his task. The fact is that mathematics is the most interesting and the easiest of all school subject, but the prejudice against it is so strong that its psychological effect is not easily wiped away. The subject is considered to be particularly understandable to girls. Statistics probably go to strengthen the belief that a girl's average attainment in Mathematics is lower than the boys average attainment in that awful subject. Personally I believe that it is the psychology of suggestion that has worked the mischief.

HANDMAID OF SCIENCE.

As far as practical utility is concerned, it cannot be denied that elementary mathematics has not got very wide application in daily life, although all our modern conveniences are indebted to higher mathematics. Take every modern invention and trace it closely back and you will find that the unassuming, hardworking, deep-thinking mathematician in his studyroom behind the scenes has had his hand in it and he is still at his chair, so that the inventions may further improve by mathematical precision and life may be a little more easier for humanity than before. An illustration to show how higher mathematics is essential for every invention will not be out of place. The famous German Karl Zeiss who used to manufacture lenses for microscope and other purposes had to waste a lot of material in preparing lense that would suit the exact requirements of scientists. At last Prof. Ernst Abe a mathematician worked out the necessary theoritical calculations regarding curvature, size and other details about the lenses. In the beginning, Zeiss could not prepare such correct lenses and the error was great but the mathematical calculation lent precision to his efforts and the chances of error were gradually eliminated and Zeiss' were considered to be the best lenses in the world. The science of aeronautics which is the latest in its development owes its very existence and progress to mathematical calculations. Mathematics is thus rightly called the handmaid of science. School mathematics, however, is too elementary to have a wide application, although if taught properly with reference to problems occuring in daily life, it can be shown to be of more practical value than it appears at present.

The teacher's aims should be the development of the power of tackling with problems rather than filling the children's head with mathematical facts. There should be no learning by heart. The subject if properly taught requires the least amount of memorisation.

In geometry, children are made to learn theorems by heart. This is absolutely harmful. Once the children get into the habit of leraning by heart, they begin to depend more and more on memory and less and less on their own reasoning power.

TAUGHT.

Algebra must be treated as generalised arithmetic. The children must be able to see that algebra is not a different subject at all. It is only the logical continuation of arithmetic. Algebraic equations may be presented as a shorthand expression of an arithmetical problem.

Unfortunately trignometry is not taught in highschools to-day. Trignometry is in fact inseparable from geometry and algebra and will be easily learnt along with these subjects. I may here point out that in the new matriculation scheme, it is proposed to drop arithmetic and the promoters of the scheme have just stopped there. I should go a little further. The arithmetic that is learnt during the last four years of high school stage is nothing but repetition of all that is learnt previously except that it is done through the medium of another language. So it is only waste of time. I would therefore suggest that arithmetic should be dropped after the third standard and elements of trigonometry should be introduced instead in the matriculation syllabus.

COMMERCE & CULTURE

Mr. Gaganvvita Mehta Opens Calcutta University Commerce Society

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The inauguration of the Calcutta University Commerce Society took place at the Ashutosh Hall. Dr. P. Bannerjee presided. Among those present were Dr. Urquhart, Mr. C.S. Rangaswami, Dr. N. Sanyal, Dr. M.M. Roy and others.

After the inaugural speech of Mr. Mehta, Dr. Urquhart also addressed the gathering and wished success to the new Society. The Secretary Mr. Sirur explained the aims and objects of the Society.

In inaugurating the Calcutta University Commerce Society, Mr. G.L. Mehta dwelt on the conflict between utilitarian and cultural education and emphasised that education was fundamentally an intellectual discipline. A study of commerce by itself does not make one a businessman any more than the study of politics makes one a politician. Many millionaires have never heard of Marshall and those who speculate in the "fatka" market and made or lost money did not need to study Cassell and Pigon. But this did not prove that a systematic study of a subject was fruitless even from the practical point of view. It only showed that commerce was not only a branch of economic science but an art to be learnt by experience. Mr. Mehta stressed the importance of the objective study of facts and a dispassionate estimate of evidence and held that the most vital contribution of the West was not machinery, but a scientific attitude of mind. Its application to current social and economic problems was difficult owing to prejudice, bias, self-interest but not impossible. If the study could convince us that the road to knowledge is a hard and arduous one, it is enough. There are no panaceas in politics and short-cuts to truth.

After giving instances of the manner in which Japan was giving commercial education, Mr. Mehta proceeded: Commerce and industry are not the only or the main sources of wealth. The ownership of land and natural monopolies as well as inheritance are important traditional sources. Business enterprise is particularly necessary in this Province to-day in order to set right a lopsided economic development owing to exclusive concentration on the land. Business enterprise is dependent on individual effort but it also needs a co-operative spirit. After all, on the morrow of Swaraj a new race is not going to be born and it is we who will have to burden the responsibility and carry on the work. The need for eliminating our peculiar social and moral weakness—such as lack of discipline, mutual jealousy, absence of team-spirit—is vital and every institution should educate us in the art of organisation without which large scale administration, either in commerce or in government, is not possible.

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"DEAD" SIX TIMES

Russian Workman's Ruse To Collect "Coffin Pay"

Moscow, Mar. 11.—A clever Moscow workman, who got himself certified as dead six times and on every occasion drew his "coffin pay"—funeral insurance—which he came to regard as a reliable source of income, has just provided an amusing story of Soviet bureaucracy, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Incidentally the disclosure of his trick has led to two overworked panel doctors being officially reprimanded—but not dismissed—for habitually making out death certificates in advance to time in "hopeless" cases.

This practice was exposed only because one living corpse—a metal worker named Korotkov—became drunk and disorderly after receiving his coffin pay. Charged with swindling, he told the following story:

"Dr. Ivanoff took one look at me and said: 'Prepare, little uncle, to get into the box or to bake thyself in a crematorium, for by this time to-morrow thou shalt be gone. And pray don't excite thyself, for it's bad for the nerves. Just try to die healthily like a good Marxist.' Then after pondering a while, the doctor added: 'Upon my word, I'll make thy death certificate right now. It will save me wearing out my goloshes on another visit to thee, and then thou canst get thy coffin pay at once.'

"The next morning, feeling a bit better and thinking about that coffin pay, I suddenly felt thirsty, so I crawled to the insurance bureau and drew my money and bought a little bottle of vodka."

This spree seems to have made Korotkov hypersensitive, for afterwards he went and created a row at his tenement office.

"I know I'm only a corpse now, but you shan't cheat me out of my room," he howled.

The tenement's secretary was such a bureaucrat that he seemed to believe only in the existence of stamped papers.

"But you are a corpse, and we can't let corpses live here. Why man," he declared, blinking weakly at Korotkov's stamped death certificate, "you aren't alive at all. You're only pretending."

"Don't you bully a proletarian corpse," howled the indignant metal worker. And only the timely arrival of the police saved the bureaucrat from a severe beating.

FORD MINIMUM WAGE NOW IS 5 DOLLARS

The Ford Motor Company announced on March 13 that as from that day wages will be advanced to a basic minimum of 5 dollars per day throughout all Ford plants in the United States.

Officials of the company stated they could not say how many employees would be affected but that there are 70,000 in the Detroit area and 47,000 at various branches in the vicinity, and that in this area alone 32,681 men will obtain increases from dollls. 4 and dolls. 4.40 to dolls. 5.

Illiteracy, Ban On Community

Our Ideal Must Be 100 Per Cent. Education, Exhorts Raja Singh

RAWALPINDI, March 31.

Amid thundering shouts of "Sat-Sri-Akal", the 24th session of the Sikh Educational Conference commenced in a specially erected and decorated Pandal which was packed to its fullest extent with over 15,000 delegates, visitors, and fellows.

Accompanied by Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Sundar Singh Majithia, Sardar Shivdev Singh Secretary of the Educational Committee and about a dozen distinguished Sikh leaders, Sirdar Raja Singh, the President, arrived at the Pandal at 11-20 a.m. and was received amid shouts of "Sat-Sri-Akal", all standing.

Bhai Takhat Singh offered prayers for the success of the Conference.

NEED FOR MASS EDUCATION

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates observed that the Sikhs needed mass education for which strenuous efforts should be made. Proceeding further he stressed the necessity for over-hauling the present system of education.

BURDEN ON LITERATES

Delivering his presidential address Sardar Raja Singh said:—

Our ideal must be to educate the cent percent of Sikh population. Illiteracy is a ban on community. Illiterates are a burden and a constant buhden on the shoulders of those who are literates and it is in the interest of the latter to educate the former and get relieved of this burden.

In past days, even within my memory, each and every Dharamsala, be it situated in a thickly populated town or in a scarcely inhabitated village, used to serve as a school, a mixed school for boys and girls. That sight has become a sight of the past. Can't we revive it? Would its revival not make education cheaper, liberal, and within the reach of everyone? I am sure that wherever Sikhs live there a Dharamsala does exist. I am equally sure that there are many places where there are no schools within a distance that can easily be covered. If we go back to old system we shall be much nearer the realisation of our aim. And here permit me to draw your attention to the existance of our National Fund. It was started with the sole object of bringing primary education within the easy reach of all of us. We have not contributed towards it so liberally as was expected. I am sure we shall all do what is needed in this respect and raise the National Fund to its full. I think we have not contributed even two lakhs to it upto now.

ACHIEVEMENT OF CONFERENCE

The record of the progress of work achieved by this beloved conference of ours during its existence of about two and a half decades is such as to fill the heart of every Sikh with righteous pride and satisfaction. We know that 325 schools, 1 degree college, and 2 intermediate colleges owe their existence to th's conference. But it is high time that we were to pause for a moment and take stock of our activities. Have we achieved our object as we should have? I consider the object of education of Sikh boys and girls to be to turn out true Sikhs as contemplated by the high teachings contained in Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Our educated men and women should be more highly religious than their unfortunate illiterate brethern and sisters.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Exhibition organised by the Conference attracted thousands of visitors and proved to be a grand success. Placards and mottos bearing inscriptions "Buy Indian Goods and Keep Indian Money in India, goods made in India is the Best, Support your Countrymen and your Country's industry", were hanging everywhere.

The Punjab Government, besides other private enterprises sent their agriculture and industries department for showing goods [illegible]

Similarly, Guru's Free Kitchen was well managed and thousands had their hearty meals there.—United Press.

WAY TO SECURE EMANCIPATION FOR WOMEN

Matri Mandal Conference Resolutions

DELHI, (By Mail.)

In the Matri Mandal Conference Shrima Saraswati Devi Gadodia after welcoming the audience, said that the Matri Mandal aimed at waking up the women and securing their political emancipation. The Mandal expected to do it by educating the women and by instilling in them the ideas of unity, co-operation and self-help.

SEX SLAVERY.

Continuing, she said that women were fully capable of competing with men in all spheres of life including earning their livelihood. They only needed to shake off sex slavery to gain their emancipation.

Continuing, Mrs. Gadodia bitterly complained of the injustice done to Hindu women by depriving them of the right of sharing parents' property and pleaded for immediate change in the laws dealing with property right of Hindu women.

EDUCATE YOURSELVES.

Concluding, she made a fervent appeal to the women to educate themselves and their daughters, so that they might realise their duties and rights and work for the salvation of their motherland. (Loud cheers.)

Shrimati Satyavati, Secretary of the Matri Mandal then formally moved that Shrimati Rukmani Lakshmipati should preside over the conference. She paid an eloquent tribute to the services of Shrimati Lakshmipati in the political, social and educational sphere.

Shrimati Parbati Devi in seconding the resolution, garlanded Shrimati Lakshmipati.

The President next delivered her address in Hindi, occasionally punctuated by cheers. Her address was followed by a song.

PLEA FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

Miss Swadesh Kumari, a prominent woman worker of the Punjab next spoke on "Equal Rights of Women." She traced the history of women's fight for their rights, and said it was first in France that women raised the banner of revolt against men and secured their complete freedom. Now in England Russia, Turkey, America, Japan and Egypt, women had achieved their freedom. She said that unless women were themselves free from the slavery of men, they could not help in the country's freedom movement. (cheers.)

She concluded by saying that women needed three things: (1) political equality, (2) social equality and (3) economic independence. They should have their full share in all these spheres of life and must not be made to depend on men for their livelihood if they were capable to earn it themselves.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were then taken up. The following are the resolutions:

The first resolution which was moved by Shrimati Satyavati declared that all social and economic inequalities prevailing in the present day society be removed and urged upon the people to grant equal rights and opportunities to every individual for his or her progress in life.

The second resolution declared that unless the Indians sank their petty religious differences and stood united, political emancipation was not possible. The Conference specially appealed to the fair sex to realize their duty in the matter.

The third resolution declared that to deprive Hindu women of their right of sharing property is based on injustice and appealed to the legislators to secure equal rights for the women in this matter.

The fourth resolution said that in the opinion of this Conference poverty and unemployment prevailing in th's country could only be overcome by helping indigenous industries and Swadeshi and appealed to the people of India to patronise Indian made goods.

INJURIOUS SYSTEM

The fifth resolution viewed the present system of education as injurious to the interest of the fair sex and, therefore, requested the leading educationists of the country to devise a simple and useful course of education for girls and added that every girl should be given education in some cottage industry.

Shrimati Satyavati, in moving the first resolution urged for removal of all social and economic inequalities.

Dr. Kuntal Kumari, in seconding the resolution, said that she did not believe in begging for their rights. She only believed in taking their rights and those who were not capable to exercise their rights had no business to shout for rights and removal of social and sex inequalities. She said the women were themselves to blame for not discarding evil custom like 'purdah' child marriage and sex inferiority.

Shrimati Vidyavati also made a speech in favour of the resolution.

When the resolution was put to vote, a woman remarked: "Please explain before taking votes." When the resolution was explained Shrimati Lachhobai asked.

"When you want all inequalities to be removed why have you kept Press in 'purdah?'" (Laughter). Ultimately, the resolution was unanimously passed.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

Miss Raj Dulari Sharma, Principal of the Seva Sadan, moved the resoluton, declaring that the present educational system was very injurious to the girls and the educationists should see that a separate, simple and useful course of education should be devised for girls and special arrangements be made for giving them practical training in cottage industries.

Miss Sharma said the present educational system was most defective for girls. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. were of no use to them. Girls required to be taught more about mothercraft domestic science, cottage industries etc., and not about theoretical and useless subjects. In the Seva Sadan she was trying to impart education in only those subjects which were useful for girls in their future life.

Miss Sumitra Dutta, M. A., while seconding the resolution said that the main defect in the present system of education was that the medium of education was English and not Hindi. She made an impressive plea for Hindi being made a medium of education.

Shrimati Sham Devi, a school mistress, supported the resolution which was passed.

ENEMIES' DEADLY WORK

Mrs. Asaf Ali moving the resolution regarding sinking religious differences, said that our enemies had all along utilised our petty religious and secterian differences. In all foreign countries they were not known by their religion but they were known as Indians and India was much insulted in the eyes of foreigners for the communal wranglings. Referring to Lord Lytton's recent article she said that ex-Governors were serving as propagandists against India and it was time that Indians learnt to give up their differences and strive unitedly for Political salvation. Concluding, she appealed to women to instil the real need of unity into the hearts of their children. She exhorted Hindu women to discard untouchability.

NATIONAL CRISIS

Shrimati Vidyavati in seconding the resolution said that though religions existed in all other countries, but in times of national crisis all people forgot their religious differences.

Two other resolutions mentioned above were then passed.

MRS. KIBE'S SPEECH.

Shrimati Kamala Bai Kibe, who spoke at the Conference after the pressmen had retired, put in a vigorous plea for social reforms among women. She said, if women could exterminate all social evils no power on Earth could deprive them of their rights in the political and economic spheres. She strongly condemned the present Hindu law of inheritance, exhorted her sisters not to rest content until the law was changed according to their demand. She further appealed to the women to carry on mass campaign against the purdah system, child marriage, cruelty to women, and polygamy.

FRENCH LAND-LUST

3000 Sq. Km. Of Riff Territory Annexed

Agadir, Mar. 10.—French troops under General Hure have occupied 3,000 square kilolmeters of territory on the southern frontier of Morocco, around Sous. This is said to complete the military operations for the pacification of Morocco, says an Agadir cable to the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Two long advances, of 160 and 180 kilometers, by groups under the command of Generals Giraud and Catroux made possible the occupation, by which the safety of the frontier is assured.

Casualties are said to have been very slight due to the work of French officers in preparing the way for the advance among the dissident tribes.

This is the end of a job which was undertaken by France's colonial forces at the close of the Riff revolt of 1926. In 1930 and 1931 they cleaned out the Morocco-Allgerian frontier and took Tafilalet, and in 1932 and 1933 they ended rebellion in the Djebel Sagho and the High Atlas mountains.

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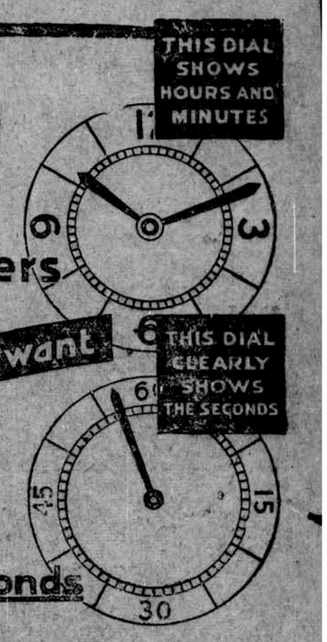

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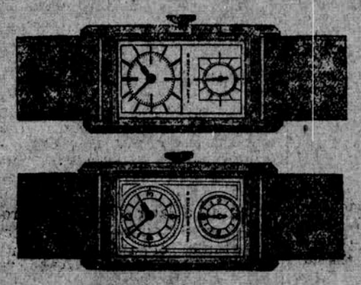
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Topics By Air Mail

NEW SEDITION LAW FOR WEST AFRICA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 24.

The young "gentlemen" from the universities celebrated the boat-race night in the customary way in the West End theatres. The Cambridge crew went to the Hippodrome, and the Oxford men to the Seville. The latter house was filled to capacity, and the ordinary members of the audience witnessed a characteristic exhibition of rowdiness. The undergraduates arrived in the middle of the first act of "Here's How" and proceeded to to advertise their presence with the uproarious cheers at every funny line of George Robey's. This conduct, though apt to become boring to the rest of the house, was nothing compared to that displayed in the second act, when the young aristocrats returned from the bars. They began a barrage of remarks and cat-calls to the artistes, and by their constant interruptions completely ruined one of the best comedy scenes in the show. Most people know what to expect on the boat-race night, and if they do not like it they can express their feelings, which quite a few did not hesitate to do. But the artistes, whose living it is, have no chance to hit back, and the college authorities would be well advised to take a little more notice of such displays of hooliganism. There were no fewer than seventy-nine charges on the following morning at Marlborough Street as on the previous night attempts to overthrow a hackney carriage, charging into people and knocking them down, knocking peoples' hats off, letting off fireworks and jumping on to the footboards of taxis were made by some of the graduates and undergraduates, which resulted in their arrest. Most of the accused got off with fines of twenty shillings and forty shillings.

A NEW CRIME.

News is to hand in London that a new Seditious Law Bill is being introduced by the Government of Gold Coast and the adjoining areas in West Africa. Through the African students coming to Great Britain the Bolshevik propaganda is slowly entering into African territories also or at least so the Government suspects. A meeting of protest against this Bill was held in London where the League Against Imperialism had deputed Mr. S. Saklatvala as their chief speaker. The new Bill has condensed into it all the experience gained in India and elsewhere and has further new features. These features may now be tried in Africa first and may then some day be transferred to India. A new crime has been created under the nomenclature of "seditious enterprise". The other special feature is that instead of the Crown having to prove malicious or seditious intention the accused persons have to prove by their general career and certain actions challenged by the Crown to have been actuated throughout by good motive of loyalty and love. Then there is one extraordinary position. When the new Bill becomes law it would be an act of sedition punishable by seven years' rigorous imprisonment if any West African citizen would demand the Gold Coast region to be an independent country. The Gold Coast region is not one of the conquered territories but it is more or less like Crypt a country where the Chiefs had invited the British to come for trade, to help and to protect them. This was specifically provided for from 1840 onward and all law-making was generally left to the Chiefs with the British Governor presiding over them only as a friend and adviser and not as a lawgiver. When once a grave misunderstanding had arisen in June 1865, the House of Commons had passed a specific resolution to the effect that the British had no governmental right in the Gold Coast territory and that its function was only to be of help and use temporarily and their pledged policy would be to prepare the Africans to manage their own affairs and for the British to withdraw wholesale and completely from the territory as early as possible. This was said in 1865 and now seventy years afterwards when there are a good many educated Africans capable of managing their affairs, the British Governor suddenly introduces a new law making it a crime for an African citizen to call upon the British nation to keep their own pledge as given openly in the House of Commons.

Tom Mann was committed on Wednesday for trial to the Glamorgan Assizes on charges of uttering seditious speeches at Trealaw and Ferndale last month. Harry Pollitt also appeared on the same charges before the Pontypridd Police Court, but the case against him has been adjourned until the next month. Sharp exchanges between Pollitt and Mr. Paling, for the prosecution, took place when Pollitt was giving evidence for Tom Mann. Asked if he was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Pollitt refused to answer, stating that he did so "because of the characteristics of British justice". Answering the question: "Have you gone into the witness box only to answer questions to suit yourself?" he replied, "No, to tell the truth. I won't answer a question the object of which at a later state is to provide the Government with the opportunity of a prosecution". When Tom Mann was asked: "Do you remember saying the workers had a leader in Cromwell?" Tom Mann said: "I certainly did not say any such stupid thing". He denied having said: "We have got to get them by force, and that force is summed up in the one word.—"Revolution". He added: "I sometimes spoke with a degree of vigour, keenness and determination, aiming at getting people to listen to me". He, admitted using the word "revolution" in his speech but not in the sense attributed to him.

COMMUNIST LEADER ILL-TREATED.

The International Committee for the liberation of Thaelmann, the German Communist leader, at present in a concentration camp, reports from Paris that Thaelmann has been cruelly ill-treated with whips and bludgeons. He is kept in a dark dungeon with his hands and feet chained. The jailors prevent all communications with the outside. His wife has not received permission to visit him for weeks. On receipt of this report the Dimitrov Committee, of which Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, ex-Labour M. P., is the Secretary took immediate step to secure the services of a barrister to go to Berlin to investigate. It was hoped that it would be possible for the investigator to leave London on Thursday night.

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GOODWILL DAY

Children Of The World As Ambassadors Of Peace

(From A Correspondent.)

Goodwill Day is the anniversary of the first official Peace Conference to be held in time of peace,—the first Hague Conference which opened on May 18, 1899. Twenty-three years afterwards, in 1922, at an Adolescent Conference of the Welsh School of Service at Whitsuntide, the Rev. Gwilym Davies, Vice-President of the Welsh League of Nations Union, suggested that the children in the schools of Wales should join once a year in an act of international friendship, which might take the form of an annual message of goodwill "to all the world." The suggestion at once appealed to the imagination of those to whose care the education of the young in various countries had been entrusted, with the result that within a few years it was caught up by as many as sixty-eight countries which have ever since then been participating regularly in the annual observance of the Day.

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE JOINED.

Albania, Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Brazil, British Guiana, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dantzig, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, England, Estonia, Federated Malay States, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Iraq, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Java, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Natal, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Norway, Nyasaland, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Scotland, South Africa (Transvaal and Orange Free State), Soviet Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Tunis, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, the Saar Basin and Zululand.

HOW IT IS CELEBRATED.

In a large number of countries the Day is now celebrated in the schools, when lessons are given on world friendship, with plays and pageants, songs and stories, games and dances of many lands. Usually it takes the form of a message, for which extensive preparations are made for months beforehand. In the month of March the assistance is sought and readily given of the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries, of the High Commissioners for the Dominions and of the Directors of Public Instruction in every country. On May 18, the message is read out to the children of the schools when it is cheered by them, and when also the value of goodwill is stressed in suitable short speeches. In some places, public meetings are held when a similar programme is observed.

FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

Where most schools are closed during May the message is prepared and posted thus: Schools desirous of joining the Goodwill Day Movement are requested to ask a committee of their students who may receive help from the teachers to draft a message of Goodwill from their school to the children of other lands sometime about April 7th. Then the message is to be read out to the whole school at a meeting, convened for the purpose. Afterwards the messages should be sent to Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Karachi so as to reach him before 12th April in order that he may forward them to the Headquarters in time for being broadcast from there, on the Goodwill Day.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 31.

Silver: Market closed.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-3|32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-3|4 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 per cent.

Interest 7 day's market Loan 0-3'4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

London, March 31.

Berlin	12.89
Amsterdam	7.59 3/4
Brussels	21.98
Madrid	36.59
Milan	59.62
Berne	15.87
Paris	77.84
Prague	123.31

T.T. London on New York Closing Cross rate .. 5.12

All other markets closed to-

JAPAN IN CRISIS

Result Of Impact Of Western Civilization

(From A Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Mar. 3.

Japan is now passing through an unprecedentedly serious crisis, which is not effectively tackled successfully, may eat into her vitals and thus prove one of the most potent causes of her setback in all fields of human activities. It is neither political nor economic in its character, though it is indisputable that she is equally suffering from political instablity and economic depression of severe type. It is something more important. It is the moral and spiritual crisis that is at present convulsing her whose body, and if she does not succeed to take immediately effective remedial measures, her future is dark.

Barely six decades ago, Japan was a feudal country with all its inevitable accompaniments. But now she is regarded as a first class Power of the world. Some hold that by importing and adopting western civilisation, Japan has become one of the most powerful nations. But it is only a superficial view of the matter. Foreigners without sufficient knowledge of the language, customs, manners and traditions of these people generally rush to such a conclusion. If one studies the question carefully, he can realise clearly that it is not the western civilisation but the ancient spirit of Japan —"Bushido" (Way of the Knights) and Yamato-damashii (Spirit of the Yamato or Japanese race)— that has made her what she is to-day. The Buddhistic culture combined with the original cultures of China and Japan is chiefly responsible for Japan's progress and self-assertion. So long this culture continues to hold sway over the Japanese people, Japan's position is safe.

Unfortunately, however, the impact of the western civilisation has already begun to show its evil effects. To-day it is threatening to destroy Japan's culture—Yamato-damashi—which lays importance not on self-indulgence but on self-sacrifice and self-abnegation. The materialistic civilisation of the west is rapidly conquering Japan, with the inevitable result that she is losing her precious spiritual heritage, and evils and corruptions are becoming the order of the day.

During the last few years, cases of corruptions and evil practices have multiplied to a great extent.

RESENTMENT AGAINST POLITICAL PARTIES.

All these scandals have created among the unsophisticated public a bitter feeling of resentment against the present political parties of Japan, the members of which are believed by the man in the street to be serving their own personal or party interests at the cost of the State.

As remedial measures for this unfortunate state of affairs, some urging the abolition of the political parties, some are advocating immediate drastic reforms, and some believe in the efficacy of the policy of "Back to Japan's Own Spiritual Culture". The number of the last named is now on the increase, and it augurs well for the future of this country.

As I stated in the beginning of this article, Japan was successful in securing the recognition of the world as a first class Power, not because she succeeded to import the western civilisation and replant it in her soil, but because she was careful enough to preserve her age-old spiritual civilisation all along and base all her actions on the sure foundation of "Yamato-damashi". (Spirit or Soul of Japan), her spiritual culture. Since she commenced to look down upon her own treasure after the World War, her troubles began, and all classes of society have since then continued to be infected with the dangerous disease of materialism. Fortunately, many leading Japanese have correctly diagnosed the situation, and if the policy of "Back to Japan's Own Spiritual Culture" is pursued vigorously with success, Japan's future is bright, whereas if she follows the path of materialism as before, her future is gloomy.

YOUTH TO HANG FOR FRIEND'S MURDER.

LAHORE, By Mail.

The story of the murder of a friend by a friend was related on Tuesday last when Nazir Khan a Muslim youth was convicted under Section 302 I. P. C. and sentenced to death for the murder of one Bhag Din, by Mr. Martin, Sessions Judge.

It was alleged that the accused and the deceased who were residents o village Bhuneki in Lahore district were fast friends and on visiting terms. The accused, later suspecting deceased's illicit intimacy with his wife, conspired with Mali, approver, to murder him. They called him one night to accused's house where they throttled him to death and took his dead body on the back of an ass and buried it in a forest nearby.

Later Mali turned an approver and disclosed the facts of the case and accused was arrested.

The Sessions Judge after the trial found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

SEARCH FOR PROSPERITY

International Federation Of Commerce And Tariff Demobilisation

PARIS (By Mail).

The Council of the International Chamber of Commerce met in Paris on Friday 9th March under the chairmanship of its President, Mr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen. Delegates from 22 countries were present, according to a press communique issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Each National Delegation presented a short report on the lines which its Goverment is proposing to follow in regard to commercial policy and on the point of view of the business interests represented in its National Committee regarding ways and means of tariff demobilisation. The discussion provided valuable information for the delegates present on the many divergent tendencies existing in the matters commercial policy at the present time and will serve as a guide for the future work of the Chamber in this field.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

In order to regularise the "de facto" situation and adjust the Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in accordance with practice, without, however, making any new amendment thereto, it was decided that the present Executive Committee shall henceforth be called "Court of Arbitration" and the present Court of Arbitration shall become the "Committee of Honour for International Commercial Arbitration."

In fact the Executive Committee which has now become the Court of Arbitration has always been entrusted with the despatch of current affairs, it being a limited committee that can meet frequently without long notice. The President of the Committee of Honour is Mr. Etienne Clementel. The President of the Court of Arbitration is Mr. Nicolas 'Politis',

IN PORTUGAL AND BULGARIA

The Secretary-General in presenting a report on the activities of Headquarters during the four months November 1933 to February 1934, announced amidst applause that National Committees of the International Chamber of Commerce have been formed in Bulgaria and Portugal, thus increasing the number of National Committees from 19 to 31.

MONETARY COMMITTEE.

The Monetary Committee which held two meetings on Wednesday 7th and Thursday 8th March has not yet completed its Report.—Reuter.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA

A New Racing Club In N. India

(From A Correspondent.)

The April number of "Horse Breeding, the Journal of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, is a very full one, containing as it does important speeches by the President, Sir Terence Keyes, at the annual general meeting and at the annual council meeting and at the annual council dinner, in which he clearly brought out the importance of racing for the "grade" horses of India,—as well as for thoroughbreds,—in order to develop the stock of the small breeders and to secure a profitable market for them. He remarked that the object of the Society was to make India as far as possible independent in the matter of horse-flesh. "In this, stallion power is a very important factor; and the race course is the only test of the worth of prospective stallions. But the backbone of the industry is the breeder of "grade" stock; and it is him that we are out to help in every way. While such racing as is necessary to test the worth of our stallions can probably be adequately provided with the co-operation of the great Racing Clubs, it is a very different thing to fit a sufficient number of races suitable for stimulating the market for the breeder of the "grade" horse into the framework of the great racing clubs, however generous and sympathetic they may be. It is for this reason that I think the society should welcome and assist in every possible way the proposal to start a new Racing Club in the North of India, and should mobilize the expert opinion of everyone interested in horse breeding and bring it to bear on the problem of ensuring that the policy and system of the new Club are framed in the interest of the breeder."

In the "Breeding" section there are several interesting articles. A short article on "The Grading Up Process", which is illustrated by photographs of interesting old pictures showing the English thoroughbred foundation stock and its descendants, shows that what was possible in England two centuries ago should be equally possible in India to-day.

A comparison of the encouragement given by racing in South Africa and India, and the figures of production resulting from this encouragement in the former country are very illuminating. In South Africa 85 per cent of the horses racing are home bred against 11 per cent in India.

An article on "Utility Horse Breeding" quotes some interesting extracts from a letter by Brigadier W. H. Anderson, late Director of Remounts in India, to "Horse and Hound". These extracts might well have been written about India at the present time, and emphasise still further the necessity of a profitable market for the breeders. The article goes on to consider what the so-called "utility" horse really is. "Has the term ever been defined? After all, the so-called utility horse is produced by the thoroughbred and surely the nearer we can approach to the thoroughbred, without sacrificing other requirements, the better utility horse will be evolved and the greater will be the chance of securing the necessary profitable market or the breeders generally."

A list of thoroughbred mares in the "Eve Bloodstock Scheme", and instructive article on "Compensations in Equine Conformation", by the well-known writer Colonel Sidney Goldschmidt, a speculative article on "Polo Pony Breeding", various racing notes, the full review of the 12th Imperial Delhi Horse Show and reports of other Horse Shows, and some interesting "Stable" notes, are other items which make up an interesting number.

COURTS MUST COMMAND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Sir Shah Sulaiman Pays Tribute To Provincial Judicial Services & Hopes They Will Prove Fit For High Court Bench

ALLAHABAD, March 31.

In the course of his inaugural address on Saturday to the U. P. Judicial Service Conference, the Hon'ble Sir Shah Sulaiman, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court said:—

By having one joint Conference of both the Provincial Judicial Services, you have emphasized that all Provincial Service officers throughout these Provinces have one common interest and one common purpose in view, and you have in this way stressed your recognition that there can be no matters in which the interests of the two services would possibly clash. No doubt to all appearances the United Provinces seem to be divided so far as the Provincial Judicial Services are concerned, though not so as regards the Provincial Executive Service. But in spite of their different cadres and unequal strength, both the Services in reality form one united Service. In the matter of higher appointments, Provincial Service officers from both the Services have equal opportunities and are treated exactly as if they belong to a common Service.

ENJOYS CONFIDENCE.

I had occasion to know the work of many members of your Service from the point of view of a practising lawyer, when I was a member of the Bar myself and often appeared before them. And now for many years I have had the opportunity, while on the High Court Bench, to judge from a different standpoint the merit of the work done by the members of your Service in general. Armed with this experience, I can with some confidence speak on the plendid work which your Service has been doing. I have always entertained a high admiration for the praiseworthy manner in which judicial duties are being performed. My personal knowledge entitles me to testify without the least hesitation to the patience with which the judicial officers try cases and record evidence, the immense amount of labour and hard work which they undertake and the resigned submission with which they bear the strain, which their onerous task throws on their physique. The duties of Judicial officers require great tact in accommodating parties, witnesses and counsel, without permitting waste of time, and imply a careful appreciation of evidence, clear thinking, great ability to sift materials and capacity to discard irrelevant matters and to arrive at a sound judgment. The members of the Provincial Judiciary display in a remarkable degree such a manifold variety of talents.

Courts exist not only for administering justice, but also for inspiring confidence. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Provincial Judiciary, which constitutes the foundation of the judicial administration in these Provinces, enjoys the confidence of the public, and also of the High Courts and Government. It is to this body that litigants who fail to settle their disputes amicably or through the intervention of arbitrators, resort with the full faith that their rights would be investigated and determined with impartiality.

NO UNIFORM RULES.

I regret to say that there are at present no uniform principles underlying the methods of appointing men in the clerical departments of the Civil Courts. Sometimes seniority does not appear to have been given due weight. On some occasions, the order of precedence in the grades is not strictly followed. Sometimes a mere length of service is taken into account. Sometimes graduates are passed over in favour of stenographers and 'vice versa.' Sometimes very junior men are given higher appointments passing over an unduly large number of men, and occasionally men from outside are brought in and appointed over the heads of men already in service. I have been at pains to discover any consistent basis, but to my utter disappointment I have not found any uniformity.

I wish very much that there were some sound principles well recognised and well known, so that even those who are not appointed or promoted might know that the selections have been made on those definite principles and not capriciously or arbitrarily, and that their rejection was the necessary result of the operation of those general principles. I may say at once that the framing of Rules based on some definite principles is already under consideration.

I am sure that you will agree with me that in order to provide a befitting recognition of outstanding merit and furnish an impetus for more strenuous efforts, it is essential that the promotions of those who are inefficient or incompetent should be withheld. And it is all the more essential that one proved after a thorough enquiry, to have been guilty of judicial misconduct or dishonesty should be got rid of forthwith, and that no indulgence or leniency should be shown to one who has by his grossly improper conduct tarnished the good name of the Service.

I consider it to be a remarkable performance that although our judicial officers are initially trained for many years in the disposal of civil cases only and have to take up criminal work somewhat suddenly when they become Assistant Sessions Judges, they do the criminal work also so well. A better system would undoubtedly be to invest some of the senior Munsifs with the power of First Class Magistrates so that they may gain experience of original criminal work long before they are called upon to act as Assistant Sessions Judges.

PROVINCIAL JUDICIARY.

The senior officers of the Provincial Judiciary officiate as Sessions Judges and ultimately rise to the status of District and Sessions Judges, and some have come up to the High Courts. To avoid invidious distinctions I would not mention any particular names. But I can certainly say without any fear of contradiction that the Provincial Judicial Service can take pride in the fact that those of its members who have come up to the High Court have proved to be brilliant Judges of great experience, learning and ability. The Provincial Service has produced eminent and distinguished Judges who for years adorned the Bench with lustre and commanded high respect for their clear thinking, lucid expression and sound judgment. The Subordinate Judiciary has been glorified by the brilliance of such illustrious judges.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY COMES.

I am confident that there is even now no dearth of talented men in the Provincial Judicial Service who, when opportunity offers itself, are sure to prove eminently fit to occupy seats on a High Court Bench. I trust that greater opportunities would come to the Judicial Service, which it justly deserves.

There is naturally a considerable speculation as to the imminent changes in the constitution under the coming reforms. We in the Judiciary are mainly concerned with the effect they will have on the judicial systems of the country. If there is one thing of which we can be almost certain, it is that those charged with the duty of moulding the constitution are fully alive to the imperative necessity of maintaining the independence of the judiciary and taking every precaution to ensure that it is kept free from all possible political influences.

END OF TROUBLE IN KAPURTHALA STATE

Maharaja Orders Amnesty To All Persons Arrested

KAPURTHALA. Mar. 31.

The hartal which has continued till to-day (nineteen days) will be called off to-morrow, as a settlement between the two communities has been reached. Hindus went to the palace in procession, to-day.

His Highness has announced a Council of six men, two Mohamedans, two Sikhs and two Hindus. His Highness has ordered the release of Hindu prisoners.

HINDUS PAY HOMAGE.

A big assemblage of the Hindus of Kapurthala State paid their respects to His Highness the Maharaja at the Palace.

His Highness appreciated their loyalty and declared that he was very glad to see them all living peacefully and remaining loyal to the State and Crown. He added that he would be shortly leaving for Europe, where he would remain during this summer to recoup his health and that he had made arrangements for administration during his absence. He had instructed his Chief Minister and other officials to look after their interests with impartiality and justice.

AMNESTY.

His Highness said that he had instructed the Inspector-General of Police to release all arrested persons at once.—A. P.

WORLD MONETARY SYSTEM

Question Of Stabilisation Under Discussion

PARIS (By Mail).

A Monetary Committee, specially appointed by the President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. H. Fentener von Vlissinger held its first two meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, March 7th and 8th under the Chairmanship of Mr. Georges Theunis, Regent of the National Bank of Belgium, says a press communique issued by the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee has been considering the question of international monetary stabilisation and its relation to business recovery. The Committee, to which Professor T. E. Gregory, the well-known economist, is acting as Rapporteur, is actually working on the production of a Report which, it is hoped, may be ready in time to be submitted for consideration to the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce to-day (Friday, March 9th).

Both the countries represented and the quality of the members of this Committee will lend particular weight to its Report, the publication of which is being awaited with great interest.—Reuter.

BATTLE WITH PANTHER

RANGOON (By Mail)

A victorious, hand-to-hand fight with an infuriated, full-grown, black panther in its den in the hills of Myingyan District was the thrilling experience of two villagers of Ayataw village. The animal, nuable to stand the numerous cuts the plucky rustics kept on inflicting on it with their 'dahs', beat a hasty retreat into the bushes where with the help of other villagers, it was located and shot dead.

Maung Hla Thaw and Maung Mya, the two villagers, left their village for a nearby jungle to collect fruits. Blood marks round their hut in the hill intrigued them and they followed the trail till they came upon the carcase of a goat in a 'nullah' They were rudely shaken to the realities of the situation, when as they stood viewing the carcase a black panther about ten feet long, suddenly sprang on them from a neighbouring bush.

With considerable pluck, they turned on the panther and attacked it with their dahs and succeeded in wounding the animal severely. Unnerved by the fury of their attack the animal disappeared into the jungle.

The hue and cry raised by them brought to the scene other villagers, who located the wounded animal and shot it dead.

Maung Hla Thau and Maung Mya sustained serious injuries in this encounter and have been removed to hospital.—A. P.

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PAKUR RAJ MURDER CASE

Prosecution Make Grave Allegations Against Dr. S. Bhattacharya

Grave allegations against Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya, a well-known Calcutta physician, were made before Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerjee, an Honorary Magistrate of Alipore, by Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, when he opposed the doctor's bail on the ground that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the doctor was implicated in a conspiracy to murder Amarendra, a co-sharer of the Pakur Raj Estate.

When Mr. J. Camell, counsel, moved for the doctor's bail, the magistrate informed him that when the doctor was last produced before him on Monday last, a police officer told him that there was the statement of another doctor to the police that he considered the death of Amarendra to have taken place under suspicious circumstances and that he had refused to give a death certificate. And although the same doctor refused to give a death certificate in the presence of Dr. Bhartacharya, Dr. Bhattacharya had given a death certificate. Further he had also given a letter of introduction to Dr. Taranath Bhattacharya for obtaining plague bacilli from a Bombay institute.

INVESTIGATING FOR 4 MONTHS

Mr. Camell invited the court to call for the police diary and see if the statement was there and submitted that so far as the letter of introduction was concerned, it meant nothing. Dr. Taranath was a former pupil of Dr. Bhattacharya and it was no offence for the latter to give such a letter to his pupil. It was idle for the Crown to suggest that the letter implicated Dr. Bhattacharya in the conspiracy.

Magistrate:—Don't you think that the police might ask for a few days' remand to complete the inquiry?

Mr. Camell:—The police have been investigating the case for the last four months. They have been questioning my client off and on during this time. They had ample time for their inquiry and they should have submitted the charge sheet by this time.

The magistrate said that the police had to make inquiries in several places outside Bengal.

"BRAIN OF CONSPIRACY."

Mr. N. K. Basu, on behalf of Benoyendra Nath Pande, step-brother of Amarendra, renewed his bail application for Pande and said that his client had been in custody from the beginning of February. The bail application was opposed on the ground that an important arrest had been made and that further developments were likely. He asked if his client would be detained indefinitely, every time an "important" arrest was made.

On behalf of Nalini Kanta Mukherjee, Sub-Registrar of the Keortala Burning Ghat, Mr. B. C. Nag prayed for bail and submitted that the medical certificate showed that death was due to pneumonia. How could Mukherjee refuse to allow the cremation of the body of a wealthy man when the death certificate of an eminent physician was produced?

Mr. B. Bagchi, advocate for Ramesh Sanyal, said that his client did not know what the charge against him was and prayed for bail.

The Public Prosecutor, in reply, said that he had no objection to Mukherjee and Sanyal being released on substantial bail. But he would oppose the bail application of Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya. He said that the doctor was the brain of the conspiracy and had devised this particular method of killing by plague bacilli. Dr. Taranath, his pupil, was only an instrument in his hands.

On November 16, said the Public Prosecutor, Dr. Bhattacharya was taken to Deoghar by Pande and Dr. Dhar. The prosecution case was that it was about that time that the first attempt on the life of Amarendra was made. Dr. Bhattacharya was questioned by the police about his visit to Deoghar and he made conflicting statements. Before his arrest the doctor told the police that Dr. Dhar summoned him to Deoghar. He reached Deoghar when a man accompanied him to a house where he was received at the gate by Dr. Dhar. In his statement after his arrest, the doctor said that he travelled in the same train with Pande and Dr. Dhar. He travelled first class while the other two were in a second class compartment. Why these conflicting statements, if it was an innocent professional call, asked the Public Prosecutor.

BLOOD TEST.

By the end of April 1933, continued the Public Prosecutor, feelings between Pande and his brother Amarendra were strained and it was about this time attempts were made to bring plague bacilli from Bombay. Dr. Taranath obtained a letter of introduction from Dr. Bhattacharya in which the Bombay institute was requested to grant facilities to Dr. Taranath. It was Pande and not Dr. Taranath who went to Bombay with that letter.

On december 2 and 3, Dr. Bhattacharya treated Amarendra. The history of the case was told to the doctor and Amarendra openly proclaimed to all, that he had been poisoned. There was evidence, said the Public Prosecutor, that Dr. Bhattacharya himself told several persons that he suspected that Pande had done the thing. Dr. Bhattacharya said that he could not diagnose the case without blood culture and the blood was sent for culture. Yet he did not wait for the blood test and gave a death certificate, thus preventing a post-mortem examination.

In conclusion, the Public Prosecutor stated that there was also evidence to show the doctor attempted to approach Crown witnesses in order to influence them. He submitted that, under the circumstances, bail should be refused.

The magistrate released Mukherjee and Sanyal on bail of Rs. 1,000 each and remanded Dr. Bhattacharya in police custody until April 6. Pande and Dr. Taranath were remanded in jail custody.

M. L. A. DENOUNCES SCHUSTER POLICY

Only Weapons In Govt. Arsenal To Combat Crisis Are Overtaxation & Attack On Purchasing Power!

BENARES. Mar. 31.

"The only weapons in the arsenal of the Indian Government to combat the financial crisis appear to be overtaxation and retrenchment with the result that the purchasing power of the people is being more and more lowered and the number of the unemployed is increasing to a great extent. I shudder to think what the fate of the country will be, if this state of affairs continues for some time longer," said Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A presiding over the twelfth session of the U. P. Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference held at Benares this afternoon.

HOW OTHERS DO IT.

The President observed that in the advanced self-governing countries, the Governments had, side by side with the economy campaign undertaken constructive schemes to increase revenue and to relieve unemployment. He said that retrenchment on the Postal side was being effected in a manner which would inevitably cause a serious deterioration of the efficiency of the Postal service to the great detriment of public interests.

NEW RATES.

Discussing the new postage and telegraph rates, he said that the concessions would mostly benefit the wealthier classes and mercantile firms, but not the poor and middle classes who formed a great bulk of the population.

He expressed his grief at the untimely death of Sir Thomas Ryan, the Director-General of the Posts and Telegraphs.

PENSION RULES.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh drew attention to the inherent defects in the existing pensions rules under which Government servants felt altogether helpless, as their sons and dependents were deprived of all benefits of their long service in case their death occurred, as in the case of Sir Thomas only a few days before retirement. He urged the Government to expedite the introduction of the provident fund system.—A. P.

THE AERIAL DERBY

(Continued from page 8).

G.L.'s private papers. There was no sensation created of any subterranean methods being employed by the author to get at the documents from the files of the Prime Minister or any of the Cabinet Ministers. Furthermore, the subject-matter copied by the author had been almost before the public before now as it was quoted on more than a dozen occasions by more than a dozen politicians.

The last Labour Government had been in the soup with regard to its finances from the autumn of 1930 and it had to consider many problems of economy. The Labour Ministers had agreed amongst themselves to many reductions privately which in the country would be considered as unworthy of the Labour leaders. To the good or the bad fortune of the Labour leaders there occurred the now well-known split which resulted in the formation of the National Government. At this stage the Labour leaders turned round against the National Government for various economic cuts and it was in the National Government in which the principal suggestions of the cuts were made by ex-Labourites, Snowden, MacDonald and Thomas. The National Government in self-defence gave out from time to time all the secrets of the Cabinet and just short of publishing the Cabinet minutes all their contents have become public property. Therefore, Mr. Edgar Lansbury's actual word by word quotation from the Cabinet documents, though technically objectionable, was by no means sensational. The incident has naturally passed by with a nominal fine. The book now will be without the verbatum quotations but will contain L.G.'s views in general terms.

THE IRISH SWEEP

The Irish Sweep in connection with the Grand National run on Friday at Aintree was drawn earlier in the week. More than a thousand lucky persons have now become unexpectedly rich with sums ranging from £100 to £30,000. The Irish hospitals will now receive a few lakhs of rupees among themselves out of the Sweep funds and even the Irish Free State Government will be receiving a modest revenue from stamps fees and other dues. At first the British newspapers used to admire the Sweep as an ingenious financial scheme associated with the innocent spirit of sport. But now as they are in a mood of hating everything Irish they are openly exhorting the British public not to subscribe to it. However, the one quality of the British sporting public is the gambling associated with sports and in spite of the newspapers' attacks on the Sweep nearly fifty-five per cent. of the total subscription has come from Britain. Thus, over a crore of rupees have gone out of British homes to "enemy" Ireland. The more amusing part of the story is the fact that the same newspapers have printed extra editions with special posters giving several pages of information about the prizes and prize-winners. This is, of course, news and is being done because they believe in the saying "make hay while the sun shines." This is not done because they love the Sweep or Ireland but because this is the time to sell thousands of extra copies of their publication.

AERIAL DERBY

The next great sporting event will be the Aerial Derby in the next summer. With the feverish attachment of all the nations for aircraft development this aerial Derby will have some wonderful machines and wonderful performances. In the London to Australia flight it is not individual flyers who will count but it will be the nations that will count. Such a special flight will require a special machine with a newly created engine. That is why such flights cost enormous sums of money. There are two Indian flyers in the field, namely, Mr. Aspy Engineer and Mr. Nazar, both of Bombay. The estimate of money required by the Indian flyers is about £5,000. India so far seems to have, unfortunately, taken up this question in a light-hearted manner. One can realise that with absorbing poverty burdened with the last catastrophe of the earthquake, people in India might consider an expenditure on an air flight competition a wanton frivolity. This is not the case. Behind air development and air mindedness, to-day, stands the honour of nations and also the measure of national fitness for a modern life. Indifference towards this kind of world effort would be a deplorable short-sightedness. Surely the nations of the world are not foolish when they all take part in aeronautical science and spend enormous sums of money on such aerial competitions.

INDIA'S FAILURE

Japan's prestige to-day is held to be equal to that of any first class Power on account of her rapid development in the aeronautics, though, unfortunately, she has preferred to give proof of it by attacking her Chinese neighbours. Russia is not only respected but dreaded by all the nations of the world because she has not only a formidable air force, but her civilian population is rapidly producing famous airmen. Italy's prestige was brought to its zenith by General Balbao's Formation Flight with a hundred Italian airmen from Rome to South America and back. France, Britain and America are constantly in competition with one another. India's complete absence from an air race of world importance will give her a low place in the scales of modern national advancement. The man in the street watches his nation or his fitness by his performances in sports. If you are conspicuously absent from the world sports, the man in the street in all countries would naturally consider you to be a backward, ignorant country of incompetent and undaring persons. There is yet time in which it is hoped that commonsense and far-sightedness will be exercised by the rich people in India and that at least one team if not more would be enabled to take part in the Aerial Derby.

The High Commissioner for India in London made some efforts to collect the necessary funds but probably the usual official coldness in such matters has failed to produce results. It was expected that a private appeal made to several people by Mr. K. P. Mehta of Tata Limited of London would succeed but I learn from him that the result has been too poor for words. There is still time in hand to retrieve India's honour. The public here who knows India to be the country of great sportsmen like the Aga Khan, the late "Ranji" and the Maharajas of Kapurthala and Patiala, who are at the same time noted for their wealth, would hardly be satisfied that India kept out of the Derby for want of money but they would rather come to the unfortunate conclusion that this was done for want of daring.

STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES

The question of the English students of the London School of Economics who were penalised for befriending the Indian students has not undergone any further development, though groups of advanced students at all the Universities are making preparations for protest action. The present generation of radicalised British students at all the universities are feeling that the whole system of this advisory supervision over Indian students, as if they were a lot of irresponsible children, is a reflection upon the entire student population at the universities. Whilst the student world is extremely feeling this treatment of the Indian students, the happy-go-lucky Indian residents and flourishing Indian doctors in London are absolutely apathetic and do not appear to realise their sense of duty. Whilst this long-standing grievance continues similar preparations are being made now to keep in check the Negro students from various parts of Africa and West Indies, whose numbers in London are steadily growing. Students from West Africa and West Indies appear to be more politically minded than African students from South Africa, and Kenya and the Eastern districts. The Colonial Office seems to be acting in close consultation with the India Office in learning the art of controlling the political mentality of the Negro student class under the appearance of helping them as kind Samaritans. This has naturally caused great consternation among the Negro students who are making desperate efforts not to fall easy victims to the Colonial Office game.

Jains from different parts of the country assembled on the 28th March, at a public meeting under the auspices of Jain Mittar Mandal at the Parade Ground Delhi with Vidya Varidhi Jain Darshan Divakar Shriman Champat Rai presiding to reiterate their demand for declaring as a Public Holiday Chait Sudi 13th the birth day of Lord Mahavira, a historic and most sacred personality and the last Tirthankara (Prophet and Saviour) of the Jains.

B.C.2

"SECRETS"

"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".

"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

Save your Oatine coupons and get the solid silver lid.
Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 3, 1999.
Muslim—Zilhez 17, 1352.
Parsi—Meher 28, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 33m.
Sunset—6h. 53m.
Hightide—0-57, 13-47.
Lowtide—7.02, 19.30.
Easter, Public holiday. Banks closed.
Aga Khan Hockey: B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Bombay Gymkhana "A," Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dr. M. Venkatrao and Mr. S. P. Nair are much thankful to their numerous friends and to the associations for the affection, admiration and respect shown by them to late Dr. A. L. Nair and for sympathising with them and the family.

Good News for Easter!

The Management of

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent.

Wishes all its patrons a very HAPPY EASTER and takes pleasure in announcing the following reduction in prices effective from last Saturday the 31st March until further notice

BALCONY	Rs.	2-4
STALLS	Rs.	1-2
SECOND CLASS	As.	9
THIRD CLASS	As.	4
BOX SEATS	Rs.	3-6

(Inclusive of Entertainment Tax)

PUBLIC MEETING OF JAIN YOUTHS.

Seth Achalsinhji Jain, a well-known leader of Agra is now in Bombay. A public meeting of Jain youths has been arranged to hear his message at Kandewadi Jain Upashray, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. Seth Chimanlal Popatlal Shah will preside.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

"3 Arts Great Sangeet Day will be held on Sunday 8th inst. The proceedings will start at 10 a.m. with speeches which will be delivered by great theorists from Lucknow, Poona and Allahabad, till 4-30 p.m. A classical Concert of Indian Vocal and Instrumental music will be rendered at 9 p.m. Details will be announced in due course."

KHAR VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

The opening ceremony of the Veterinary Dispensary at Khar constructed by Dahyabhai Amersi Esq., in memory of his late daughter Bai Nandubai, will be performed by Mr. E. W. Perry, Collector, Bombay to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have reappointed Dr. Balkrishna, M. A. Ph. D., Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, as a corresponding member of the Commission for further period of three years

SWADESHI MUSEUM.

The above Museum located in the Vallabh Gally of the Swadeshi Market will remain closed to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday (3rd and 4th inst) between 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) as the members of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal are Invited to visit this Museum during these hours.

However, the public are requested to take the opportunity of seeing this Museum during these Easter holidays, when it will be kept open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) as usual. Admission is free.

SPECIAL FOR EASTER!

The REGAL

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

She fell in love with a crooner—and followed him to Hollywood! What a lucky combination—magnificent Marion, and Bing as her beau! The newest in musical spectacles!

Fifi D'ORSAY
Stuart ERWIN
Ned SPARKS
Patsy KELLY

A Cosmopolitan Production
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.
Directed by RAOUL WALSH

Book Now. Phone 22323.

EASTER ATTRACTION!

The CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

Women of Flesh Become Wax in His Hands... Women of Wax Become Flesh!

Another daringly different Warner Bros.' hit, with—

LIONEL ATWILL • FAY WRAY

Book Now & Avoid The Rush.

"INVERTED ECONOMY" IN INDIAN EDUCATION

Hudlikar Thinks Montessoric Plan Alone Will Help Country To Become Forward Nation

At the Fourth Session of the Bombay Division Education Week Conference at King George School, Dadar, Prof. S. B. Hudlikar, an organiser of a Montessori School at DaDdar who had studied the Montessori system at work in Italy, delivered a lecture on Sunday on the Montessori system of Teaching.

In the course of his lecture, "On the place of the Montessori system in Secondary School" the Professor gave some home truths that provoked spurted replies from some of the Delegates.

This led to a discussion at the end of the lecture.

CHALLENGE TO OLD SYSTEM.

This advocate of the Montessori System threw out a challenge by placing some coloured pictures to three of his children-pupils who, while the lecturer went on with his lecture, sorted out the pictures and arranged them undisturbed.

Extending his fingers towards two slogans inscribed in the pandal "Make the child the centre of activity" and "Encourage self-teaching" the Professor questioned whether it was the child or the teacher (or rather the map or the board) that was the centre of activity?

BOTTOM TRANLATED!

In regard to the second slogan, he pointed out that his boys worked on their own initiative which was "self-teaching." He asked what was the use of "paper-slogans" if they were not translated into action Scoffing the notion of making the teacher the centre of activity, the professor said it was the surest way to make boys entirely dull and inert. It was like "bottom translated" on a large scale, by which boys were led on by the nose.

Mr. Hudlikar remarked that the Montessori System rose in Italy where it was seen at its "best style," while in England it assumed its "imitation style, and in India "its twisted style."

BAD START IN INDIA.

The advance of Montessori methods in India said the professor, was stultified "from the very start" when the first schools with children of rich parents, with cars, big buildings, and luxuries of all sorts, were started. Madame Montessorie did not start her schools in Italy with the idea of providing education for the rich few. The system succeeded in Italy, because the children of the poor were properly looked after in these Montessori Schools.

The Montessori School begins in early morning hours when children gather with "freshness" towards new activity, and not when the blazing sun heats "our children's brains."

CHILD'S MAKE-UP.

The problem confronting educationists in India was the fact that free schools were monopolised by children of the upper classes thus crowding out the poorer ones on to the streets. These richer children could as well go to other schools, where they could well afford to pay for their education. An exact analogy of the very same play of "inverted economy" was the crowding in the 3rd class compartments where the upper middle-class monopolised the benches and threw the poor on to the floors and doorways.

The child's mental make-up was the vital thing, and even educated parents did not know the elements of it. The child is not cared for properly and is driven to schools after heavy meals to yawn and mope about with the map or the board or the teacher as the dull "centre of activity." The child instead of being encouraged in auto-suggestion as in the Montessori system, is depressed, panicky, bashful, and "prays to God" to spare him "from his teacher" "The spirit of experiment, of enquiry, the urge to action and the liberty to advance through mistakes are never given any sort of trial.

CHILD STUDY.

Th child under the Montessori system demanded work and always studied nature and men from the very source. "Take the child in the open and let him study Nature himself" was the idea behind the system. The professor, therefore, deprecated waste of money on buildings and wanted funds to be utilised in better equipment to help the child to understand things by use of models.

The Dalton plan, according to the lecturer was only another name for the Montessori system.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR INDIA.

The scope for the Montessori System in India was poor and the name itself was a "misnomer." As India contained innumberabel classes, sects, with a large variety of dialects, the scope for the Montessori system was discouraging. But if India wants to be a forward nation, her children have got to be brought up on the Montessorie play, and the money for same must come.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Going Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Four Laurel—Hardy Comedies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-50 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

"Under the auspices of the Indian Christian Association, Bombayl Easter Mela, (Annual gathering of Indian Christian), will be held to-day (Easter Monday) from 2-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Peters' Compound, Mazgaon.

Merry go round and whirligigs for children, sports for young men and women, boys and girls will be under the supervision of Messrs. Badwey and C. Andrews.

The Swadeshi Market of Bombay have agreed to exhibit their goods in a show case at the request of Mr. D. M. Davidson. Convener, Decoration Committee, Easter Mela.

The Christian young men from Mazgaon will stage a grand concert at the close of the function in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to preside."

CONCERTS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

By Smti Padmavatibai And Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

There will be two musical concerts for the members of Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya one on Saturday 7th inst. at 9 pm (ST) by Srimati Padmavatibai Banaraskar, and the other on Sunday. (8th inst) at 9-30 pm. (ST) by Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, at Forbes Gujarati Hall, Near Congress House.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m.—Time Signal Indian Programme, Light Music, V. G. Mande, Instrumental Music, Madhavlal, Sitar Solo.
11-30 a.m.—European Programme, The Melita Plectrum Orchestra, and Stanley Holloway, Humorous Monologues.
1 p.m.—Close Down.
6-30 p.m.—Time Signal, Indian Programme, Light Music, S. M. Limaye Instrumental music P.M. Mugre, Mandolin Solo.
8 p.m.—European Programme, Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory, Indian Programme.
9 p.m.—News in Hindi, Radio Hints (In Hindi), European Programme.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin, "Topics of To-day" By Charles Harmer.
9-30 p.m.—"Cakes and Ale" A Programme of Old English Songs and Choruses, (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).
10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor, Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich, B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
9-30 p.m.—Dance music (gramophone records).
10 p.m.—A running commentary by Major Vernon Brook on the Motor Cycle Hill Trials Climb at Red Marley, Worcestershire.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.
11 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION

Need For Active Participation In Politics

(By F. D. MELTON.)

The surging tide of Indian nationalism which has on more than one occasion swept across the country bringing in its wake the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the White Paper proposals does not appear to have sufficiently caught in its sweep the Indian Christian community which number about six millions all told. It is, indeed, notorious that while all other communities have risen to the occasion and have tried to make themselves heard, the Indian Christians have displayed nothing but apathy and indifference.

On the eve of the impending constitutional changes in the country which undoubtedly will have far-reaching consequences, Indian Christians should be made to realise that it is imperative to take an active interest in politics and concentrate their efforts on improving their position in the new reform scheme. It was unfortunate that at the First Round Table Conference the Indian Christian community had two representatives, one Catholic and the other Protestant, whose views conflicted on the subject of communal elections, and a splendid opportunity was thereby lost for presenting a united and solid front.

Demand for Economic Protection

Be that as it may, it is not justifiable for the community to stand idly by while other communities, including the Depressed Classes, are vociferous in their demands. In fact the depressed classes due to persistent agitation have secured, under the Poona Pact, a larger measure of representation than Government was at first prepared to concede them. The Mohamedans, too, to take another case, have succeeded in having their demands honoured. These communities have had their claims to privileged treatment heard only because of sustained agitation conducted on their behalf in the press.

The proportion of representation of the different communities in the legislatures of the country will be reflected in their number in the various administrative services. There is good ground, therefore, for Indian Christians to be apprehensive that in the India of the future they will, by reason of their meagre representation in the Councils of the country, be inadequately represented in the various departments of Government. It is barely fifteen years that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms have seen the light of day and the Indianisation of the services launched, and even in this short period one observes the substantial decrease in the number of Indian Christians (Catholic and Protestant) recruited to the services. How much more will it be when, with the acceleration of Indianisation of the services, the higher appointments will have passed almost entirely into the hands of Hindus and Mahomedans. It is but natural that, when dispensing their patronage and generosity, their choice will fall upon men of their own community, and unless there are some economic safeguards for Indian Christians what, indeed, will be the future of the community that have, to a great extent relied upon the services for their livelihood?

Fundamental Rights.

Dr. F. X. De Souza, M.L.A., as President of the All-India Catholic League, has presented a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India on the fundamental rights of Catholics to be embodied in the new consitution in the matter of the free exercise of their religion and the applicability of Canon Law to Civil Law in respect of the acquiring, administering and holding of Church property and the question of marriage. These fundamental principles will be accepted by all Catholics, but it is felt that the memorandum does not go far enough. It does not refer to any economic safeguards for Indian Christians. It is, therefore, essential that Indian Christians should combine and present their united demand to Government for economic protection. They must press their case for greater representation in the legislatures for unless adequately represented there, their views and grievances will not receive much consideration and given adequate representation in the legislatures, and they will be assured services in proportion to their education and their numbers.

It is time the community asserted itself or its case will go by default. The White Paper proposals are bound to undergo considerable modification before it emerges from Parliament. Provisions to safeguard the interests of a minority community like the Indian Christians can, therefore, still be inserted provided the fact is pressed upon the notice of the Powers-that-be. Unless indeed Indian Christians bestir themselves and make themselves heard there is every likelihood that, instead of contributing their quota to the new India in the making, they will irretrievably sink into obscurity and be but hewers of wood and drawers of water ever after.

PETITION TO MAHARAJA OF DHRANGADHRA

President Of Parjakiya Mahamandal Asks For Prompt Redress Of Grievances

The President of the Sansthan Dhrangadhra Prajakiya Mahamandal, Ahmedabad in the course of a petition to the Maharaja Rajasahib of Dhrangadhra says:—

Your Highness' humble petitioners are informed that Your Highness is now taking interest in the State affairs and some work is being attended to personally by Your Highness, and we are accordingly tempted to once again place this petition before Your Highness for necessary action.

I was personally present when Your Highness was pleased to grant an interview to Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghvi, at the request of Sjt. Maganlal of Khakharechi who got Your Highness' sanction at the Limdi Station. It was the best time to open our hearts and get some relief, but to our utmost grief, Your Highness did not care for the humble request of the subjects. We take the liberty to bring to Your Highness' notice the fact that whatever adverse impressions have been made against us are quite wrong. Even now if Your Highness care to consider the petition of Your Highness' subjects and try to remedy their grievances, it would be helpful.

POPULAR GRIEVANCES

It would have been quite clear to Your Highness from the present atmosphere that it is no use disregarding the complaints of the subjects, as they have been and are bringing undesired consequences. If the state of affairs is still going to continue and if the consequences are adverse, it would be no use blaming the subjects for that, and with this view in mind, we are led to once again place this petition before Your Highness. If Your Highness is pleased to consider all the points mentioned in the petition, as also certain other facts which we have not openly mentioned in the petition, Your Highness will find that they are all true and there is no other way but to pacify the subjects by properly attending to them. Any delay in so doing will put the State and the subjects both to an undue interference by a third power.

The subjects have made a firm resolve that in case Your Highness do not take early steps to consider their request, all preparations have been made to hold Dhrangadhra State Subjects' Conference, before which, the subjects will place their grievances, and a time will certainly come when the true state of affairs will be known to the public and to the Government.

We expect an early response to this our last petition, and if nothing is heard within 8 days, we shall be compelled to place this letter for publication.

VAISHYAS SEEK PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

The Vaishya community of Maharashtra popularly known as the Kudale Wanis, had the second session of the Vaishya Conference in Morar Bag, Kandewadi Street, Bombay on Sunday. The first session was held in 1925 in Goa. Principal K. M. Khadye M. A. (Cantab) of the Wadia College, Poona, presided.

In the course of his presidential address, Principal Khadye pressed for preferential treatment of the community at the hands of the Government and at the same time urged upon the community to help themselves. Further he invited the attention of the community to the necessity of bringing together all the sub-sections of the Maratha Vani community who differed from one another.

He would be very happy he said, if the caste system as such disappeared altogether; but so long as that was not possible he would widen each community as far as it could be widened and would work for the uplift of the nation through communal units.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE

Further Fall In Attendance On Saturday

SHOLAPUR, April 1.

To-day being Sunday, all the mills are closed. The mills registered a further fall yesterday bringing the total attendance to 72,00 ony, as against 82,00 on the previous day.

Three men were placed yesterday before the City Magistrate on a chareg of committing trespass in the Narsinghirji Mill and persuading the workers to join the strike.—A.P.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1934

DELHI DECISION

The official statement issued by the Delhi Conference, embodying the views generally held by those attending it, will be received with mixed feelings throughout the country. The Conference has shirked the vital question which faces the country to-day, the question, namely, whether it is in the interest of the Congress and, therefore, of the country that individual civil disobedience should be continued. The Congress is the only political organisation which commands the confidence of the country. It is the only authentic exponent of national aspirations and the only effective organ of national will and determination to be free. As such it is a political organisation. A political organisation, to justify its existence, must always function either legally or illegally. To-day the Congress does not function at all. For it can function illegally only when it carries on mass civil disobedience, the revival of which in the immediate future is generally regarded as being out of the question. That being so, it is the duty of every Congressman to see that the great national organ begins to function in a legal atmosphere; for, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote recently, "the Congress is far the most effective radical organisation in the country and it is easier to work great changes in the mass mentality through it than through any other means." The Delhi Conference has missed a great opportunity of mobilising public opinion in favour of a course of action that would have put an end to the present suppression of the Congress by the decision of its own Executive and made it possible to secure through it the two-fold object for which those who attended it propose to revive the Swaraj Party—the rejection of the White Paper and its substitution by a scheme satisfying the National Demand as voiced by Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference.

The Swaraj Party achieved its remarkable successes under the leadership of the late Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru because it entered the Councils with the full approval of the Congress. Such approval is not possible to the contesting of the forthcoming elections to the Assembly so long as the Congress cannot function legally. In its own interest, therefore, the new Party must mobilise public opinion in favour of the suspension of civil disobedience. As things are at present, without strengthening itself, the Swaraj Party may unwittingly tend to weaken the prestige and authority of the Congress. However, in the work it has undertaken we wish it all success because its only purpose is to add, through the electorates, one more proof to the many that have been given, over and over again, that the country has full confidence in the Congress. There is only one word of warning we think it necessary to utter. The Party has decided to accept the challenge of the Government. Repression is not the only weapon in the armoury of the Government. There are subtler methods by which their agents seek to undermine opposition to them. The measure of success which the revived Swaraj Party will attain will depend entirely on the candidates it selects and the disciplined loyalty that it exacts from them. It must, therefore, sternly refuse any overtures for admission into its fold from adventurers who may, for the nonce, offer to join it but who will, once safe in their seats in the Assembly, pursue their self-regarding ways in the name of responsive co-operation.

Businessmen's Politics

The presidential address of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker at the annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi during the week-end, is a clear, comprehensive, if unduly lengthy, survey of the economic situation in the country, and also of the reactions on it of the prevailing political conditions and prospects. Mr. Sarker worthily represents the fast growing national element in the business community in India. And it is from the point of view of this element that he discusses the various prominent events of the year. Thus he wholly represents the Nationalist view of the Bombay-Lancashire Pact that it is not to India's advantage and that it is only one-sided as under it Lancashire has not definitely agreed to do anything for India in return for the latter's tariff concessions. Mr. Sarker makes out a strong case for planned economy, but past ventures in planning like the Ottawa and the Bombay Pacts make it necessary for him to add that the planning must be wholly in Indian interests.

India's Interests Sacrificed.

As planned economy on national lines requires national control over the country's finances, Mr. Sarker closely examines how far the new proposed constitution gives such control to the people. Here, too, Mr. Sarker represents the Nationalist view fairly faithfully. He points out, for instance, how the constitution and powers of the Reserve Bank have been so devised that "real Indian interests will still find it difficult to gain influence", and how the proposal for a Statutory Railway Board is another measure that has been devised "to diminish the powers of the Legislature and segregate the transport organisation from popular control". With regard to the much-discussed commercial discrimination, Mr. Sarker observes:—

"The propovisions relating to commercial discrimination have been so framed that, in the form which they finally assume, they may prove a powerful impediment to India's economic progress and freedom, and the strongest guarantee of the economic control of India by foreign capital. Under the plea of preventing commercial discrimination Britain is really attempting to force India to confer upon the British businessman every right, every privilege that an Indian businessman can ever enjoy. Even the idea of so-called reciprocity is receding to the background, and nobody in India can enjoy greater rights than a British businessman. This is a position which may lead to a future economic conflict many times more severe than the present political struggle."

Mr. Sarker is aware that a severe conflict is already existing. "We are quite aware", he says, "that the Government, by their lack of vision and sympathy and the adoption of harsh and indefensible methods may be adding fuel to the fire of national resentment, which might at any time blaze forth again into the terrible conflagration of revolution." And he warns that "the responsibility for it, if such a position occurs, must rest entirely with the Government."

Methods Of Opposition

Not less important, even to the businessman is the question how to oppose Government's tactics. Mr. Sarkar notes that "Government seem to be changing their tactics" and warns businessmen and the public in general that "the country also would require to change its methods and instruments". He is one with many in the country in suggesting that in the present conditions it is expedient to suspend civil disobedience. But as regards the use of the Councils he seems to be undecided. In one place he says with regard to the possibility of anti-nationalists getting into the Councils if they are boycotted by the Nationalists, that "in any circumstance we must prevent others from using them (the Councils) to pass bad laws and to utilise the support of these black-legs as justification for their black laws". But in another place he says:

"There is a section of people who seem anxious to express their willingness to work the new constitution for what it will be worth. They do not even know the ingredients of the medicine manufactured and patented in England, but they are eager to prescribe it for India. In my judgment such an attitude is not warranted by the present state of things. There is nothing to justify or support the assumption that our readiness to make an unequivocal declaration of co-operation will induce the British people to make any change in their policy or concede greater powers to us. You will pardon my inability to understand those whose zeal for co-operation under all or any circumstances still remains unabated."

Probably Mr. Sarker means that while the nationalists should not boycott Councils in all circumstances, they should defer their final decision till they know precisely what sort of Councils they will have to reckon with. If so, that is a sensible view and is held by many Nationalists, both in the business circles and outside them. As regards general methods of agitation, Mr. Sarker defines the position of businessmen in the following terms:

"The Indian commercial community has always helped the political organizations in all legitimate endeavours to attain Swaraj, and will, I am sure, continue to do so. But the national leaders should take into consideration all our circumstances and limitations so that our humble co-operation and services may also be useful for the advancement of the country's cause. Our future political methods should be such that every man who loves his country will have an opportunity to make some contribution, however small, towards its advancement. We, the commercial community, desire to march with our countrymen. Do not exclude us by taking a route we cannot follow or prescribing methods we cannot use."

Mr. Sarker and his comrades may rest assured that, whatever routes may be prescribed by the national leaders for the country's freedom to suit the varying capacities of men for service and sacrifice, there will always be some that should suit businessmen with any sense of patriotism in them. We cannot believe that there are many businessmen in India who think so much of their limitations—who has not?—that they would be exempted from any service or sacrifice and that would step in only to enjoy the fruits of freedom.

INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN: FREEDOM, THE ONLY BASIS FOR CO-OPERATION

By ATMA S. KAMLANI, Joint Hon. Secretary, "Friends of India.")

Where have India and Britain arrived in their relationship? India tired of Britain's procrastinating ways became rebellious. She seems to be quiet at the moment, but her spirit is by no means subdued. Britain still wanting to hold on has relied upon the strong hand policy. She seems to think that this policy has succeeded, but history has proved over and over again that national spirit cannot be crushed.

For hundred and fifty years the two nations have been joined

(Continued on page 10).

"CONDITION OF INDIA"

Some prominent Labour-Socialists of Britain were delegated by the India League in 1932 to investigate into the problem of India on the spot. They came to India and, unlike the true British seeker after the Indian truth, tried to study both sides of the question. They visited both Government Houses and Indian villages and if they met Congressmen they also saw Government officials, they even had, we believe, the honour of an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy himself. A report based on thorough and first-hand information—and written in a style repugnant to Imperialism—could not but be distasteful to Authority in India.

It was, if we are not mistaken, a member of this delegation who was solemnly assured by the Viceroy that Congress wanted a knock on the head. To have given publicity to this urgent need of the Congress as authoritatively understood by the Viceroy was bad enough. But to go into the details of the "Knock", to assess its reactions on the people, to expose the "duality" of official policy, to blurt out the truth about Indian opinion on the proposed constitution! All this amounted to a grave and thoroughly mischievous indiscretion that had to be suppressed in the in the interest—need one mention it?—of India herself. The alert zeal and the spirit of vigilance possessing those gentlemen in the Delhi Secretariat who are responsible for the fiat are admirable. But why did it not occur to them that the report of Miss Ellen Wilkinson and her colleagues, whether correct or absolutely incorrect, from which they would save India, was alleged to be a report of conditions in this country itself?

Our London Letter

THE AERIAL DERBY

LONDON, March 24. (By Air Mail).

A survey of the week's transactions at Westminster gives us an impression that the Mother of Parliament is degenerating into an Easter holiday mood long before the holiday begins next week. The certainty of the Budget winding up with a substantial balance seems to throw other anxieties in the background and the Chancellor is being bombarded with all kinds of suggestions from the highest dignitary to a pot boy as to how he should spend the surplus. The French and Japanese trade agreements which have broken down are now once again undergoing the usual process of negotiations with the usual bluff on either side which scares nobody. The Disarmament issue has for all the big partners in the game become a play of asking the other fellow to disarm, as is clear by the past week's further exchange of views between the important Powers, with the fullest expectations that he would not. Therefore, the so-called impasse is taken more as a foregone conclusion than as a real catastrophe. In the future increase of armaments the air force is to occupy the biggest place and fortunately for the war-mongers air craft costs little compared to battleships, cruisers or even big ranged artillery guns. All the big Powers are now beginning to talk of hundreds of new fighting planes. This would no doubt be a disastrous unproductive expenditure but as long as the old world madness for patriotism exists no Government would be even afraid of proposing more expenditure on armaments. The present Prime Minister of Great Britain has also undergone a strange metamorphosis from the pacifist Mr. Mac-Donald of twenty years ago when the great War broke out. He has promised his jingo Tory followers that a reshuffling of all armaments and creation of a modern up-to-date air fleet is the uppermost idea in his mind. All this is being said in the holy name of self-defence or security. The present budget of this Government as well as those of the French, American, Italian, German and Japanese will close, therefore, with a note of returning prosperity and it will be during the next autumn that all of them will appeal to their patriots to fork out more money for "self defence."

The lesser politics of the London County Council are simmering down to the usual Labour Party claptraps and the newspapers are rejoicing that every appointment made by the Party and every project so far announced has not created the slightest danger for the capitalists and has no tendency towards extremism. The Communists however, say that from their stand-point the Labour rule of London in the next three years will be as ignominious a chapter of failure and funk as was its rule of the Empire from 1929 to 1931.

THE B. B. C.

When big questions afford no sensation, smaller questions naturally get a chance of coming before the public eye. The British Broadcasting Corporation, which possesses all the characteristics of bureaucracy, is inseparable from any machinery of publicity. The heads of publicity departments are afraid of "tender spots" and they sacrifice truth either by twisting it or by suppressing a part of it rather than hurt the national sense of delicacy in matters social, religious, political or international. The British Broadcasting Corporation naturally tells us every day a lot of meaningless things for a good many hours and is extremely careful that the truth be not known to the public on matters of real import. Such a policy can scarcely be enforced without a reflexive severity in the treatment of the staff itself in the name of sacrosanct discipline and official secrecy. Such policies must always create a good deal of dissatisfaction and disaffection. Great noise was therefore made about the head of the B.B.BC., Sir John Reith, being called upon in his private capacity as a member of the Conservative Party by the Conservative M.P.s for an explanation on many points. The explanation has been given and accepted along lines of need and carefulness. A little more of it may, of course, be heard in Parliament a few months later when a Committee will be appointed for considering the question of the renewal of licence and powers of the B.B.C., which are due to expire in 1936 after ten years.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

A little more dramatic and yet quite noiseless and harmless was the process of "hauling up" during the week of Mr. Edgar Lansbury for reproducing in the biography of his father a few paragraphs from Cabinet documents. The documents were memoranda submitted by George Lansbury to the last Labour Cabinet, which he had done by first writing out rough notes. These personal copies of G.L. had remained as ordinary papers among his private papers whereas only such typed copies as were circularised among the then Ministers including G.L. were marked "Secret and Confidential." Mr. Edgar Lansbury, as the son of his father, had an easy access to

(Continued on page 6).

Will India Allow Her Prestige To Suffer By Refusing To Help Indian Competitors?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

KITCHLEW'S DECISION.

Dr. Kitchlew has announced his decision not to accept any "office" in the Congress organisation for three years but to work in the capacity of a soldier or volunteer. We welcome his decision because it is the most effective way of emphasising the significance not only of the rank and file but also of work itself. With his robust faith in Nationalism which he reiterated in stimulating fashion at Lahore only the other day, he will be an accession of strength to those who are fighting communalism. Like Doctor Alam, who has long devoted himself to a campaign of anti-communalism because "when this country will be free from communalism, the chains of slavery will fall off its feet". Doctor Kitchlew realises the true dangers of the evil.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

He rightly says that "it served the interests of the enemies of Indian freedom to play off one community against another" and that "the freedom of India meant the freedom of the East and, therefore, in the interest of the liberty of the Eastern countries it was necessary that India should be free". To conquer communalism is both a national, and international duty. And we are confident that if the earnest efforts of men like Doctors Kitchlew and Alam receive the support they deserve communalism will be killed at its main source which is the Punjab. If only those who have been deceived by catch phrases of selffish "leaders" realised the truth that civic rights and politics have nothing to do with religion and communal distinctions, freedom would not be long in coming.

SIND AND SEPARATION.

We fear we cannot congratulate the anti-Separationist leaders of Sind on their protest. Whether or no Sind was treated "as a pawn in the Muslim game", suggestions of "hostages" and "Muslim game" can only aggravate the communal trouble. Then, again, their demands and their arguments only strengthen the Muslim—and even the European—case for unreasonable privileges. Could they not, we wonder, even now look at it from a non-communal point of view which will show them that Sind deserves to be separated not only because the great majority of its people so demands, but also on merits which entitle other provinces to separate existence? The financial argument would be somewhat effective if an unseparated Sind were not a drag on others. Sind, secondly, by the very reason of its great poverty has a splendid opportunity of service to the whole country and the nation which other provinces may well envy. Let Sind demand a really drastic cut in administrative expenditure to make good its deficit. It will be a lead for other provinces. For, let it not be forgotten that this poor country has to pay crores on salaries that are the highest in the world and have neither a moral nor financial justification.

NOT YET.

It is curious how difficult it is even for usually well-informed men in Britain to understand the reality of the present political situation in India. "The Gandhi era of Indian nationalism is over", says Mr. W. N. Ewer, the Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald", "and the leadership passes to men of the type of Nehru and Bose". He goes further and says that Gandhiji himself has abandoned politics "finally and for good". And these sweeping conclusions the Foreign Editor of the "Daily Herald" draws from the simple fact that "for the past six months he (Gandhiji) has thought of nothing else (but untouchability) spoken of nothing else, worked at nothing else". But everybody knows in India why Gandhiji is now concentrating on Harijan work and that it is physically impossible for him to abandon politics till India is politically free. It is going to be pretty long before the Gandhi era of Indian nationalism is over. Mr. Ewer seems also ignorant of the fact that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is a loyal follower of Gandhiji, despite minor differences.

CONGRESS FOR THE "MASSES".

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala's railing at the Congress and its policy towards the "masses" will not be taken seriously by those who have first-hand knowledge of that body. Sensible workers know that there can be no salvation for the Indian masses without political freedom, and the first resolution of the C. P. Peasant's and Workers' Conference over which Mr. Jhabwala presided rightly defined complete independence as its goal. We would ask Mr. Jhabwala to name any other organisation that has put up a better fight for the country's independence. Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, who moved the Independence resolution rightly defended the Congress and Gandhiji saying that the latters' loin-cloth was a true emblem of his practical socialism.

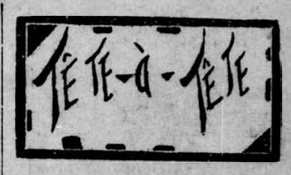
UNJUSTIFIABLE COMPLACENCY

In his welcome address at the fourth session of the Bombay Division Education Week, which commenced at Dadar on Saturday Mr. T. Buel, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, very complacently observed that education had advanced in the Presidency "by leaps and bounds at least in the last 30 years". Such self-satisfaction will not be shared by many among the public, though we cannot vouch for Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, who gave the inaugural address. So far as the effect of public education on literacy is concerned, it has been estimated that the percentage of literacy in the population of this presidency was nearly 6 a century ago, that it rose to 7 by 1892 and that it has risen only 8 since then. "Snail's pace" is more accurate description of such progress. With regard to mass education the Presidency is nowhere, compared with States like Baroda or Travancore.

Press Views

The Vicious Circle

Ordinarily, a person who goes on hunger-strike does so as a last resort to get some of his grievances redressed by the jail administration. Probably, the recent increase in the number of such strikes has led the Inspectors-General to think of some drastic method to stop the demonstrations. But they may be sure that they will only be moving in a vicious circle if they resort to whipping as a remedy. We often hear of instances where whipping of prisoners has led to hunger-strikes. It is a strange inversion of thought to suggest that whipping can also cure hunger-strikes.—"Daily News."



Notwithstanding our 'alter ego' elsewhere on this page, the "Condition of India" has been proscribed by the Government of India because of the danger of ignorant Indians actually believing what has been written about them and their experiences.

But the India League must offer grateful thanks to Government for the help they are giving in arousing the curiosity of Englishmen at "Home"—the main objective of the "Reporters."

* * * *

Presiding over the Bombay Division Education Week, the Hon'ble D.B.S.T.—no this is not a new Electric Tramways Company—Kambli spoke authoritatively on the Teacher and the various aspects of the teaching profession.

This came on us as a surprise. For, we were under the impression that he won the Ministership by virtue of being an accomplished expert in the art of Learning. We still think so, though.

* * * *

Somebody at the Indian Commercial Federation described the duty on sugar as Sir George Schuster's "parting kick."

It is nothing of the kind. It is merely a farewell "hand-shake" bestowed on India by a high and mighty Gentleman who is Imperially unable to stoop.

* * * *

At the same discussion Mr. Khaitan demanded to know why Sir George did not tax jute companies that also had made huge profits.

We only hope Mr. Khaitan is not colour-blind.

* * * *

But the most interesting comment was made by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon. This Ottawa statesman and Muslim Conference patriot pathetically walled: "The Finance Member had power behind him, whereas they could only agitate, complain and protest."

Having uttered this truth and a few others the great protestant probably sat down breathless and began thinking tensely (1) of the business in the Assembly and whether he would speak or merely walk into the Division Lobby in support of Government and (2) of his next appointment—never mind with whom—for the purpose of popularising the White Paper and the Communal Award.

* * * *

"JINNAH GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION IN DELHI."

We hope it wakes him up.

* * * *

In order to compete with British mail services to the East, Mussolini is reported to have granted a loan of Rs. 45 million at a nominal rate of interest for the development of shipping services from Italy to the Fast East.

This is an intolerable example of unjust, unfair and monstrous something—what?

Any way, let's pass a law that Indian patronage of Itaialn boats will be regarded as anti-British discrimination punishable with imprisonment and a thumping fine to be handed over, if recovered, to the suffering British companies.

* * * *

Six police officers, sub-Inspectors and constables, have been awarded medals for "deeds of conspicuous gallantry and heroism among the debris in Northern Bihar," says a Government of India "Gazette Extra-ordinary."

The omissions are as obvious as they are unfortunately grave. A supplementary list must immediately be issued. It's an urgent matter virtually affecting Prestige and the "Services."

The ordinary Gazette will do.

* * * *

In politics, says Doctor Kitchlew, there is no room for religious or communal distinctions.

But in that case what about those poor hard-working communalists who will be deprived of all room? They too must live.

You cannot demand housing schemes and unemployment relief measures while simultaneously seeking to render some of the workers homeless and jobless.

* * * *

Refusing to be interrupted by him, Mr. Mitra declared in the Assembly "I shall not give way to my friend Mr. Ghaznavi. I know what his potentialities are in Bengal."

Mr. Ghaznavi would be the last man to desire to take Mr. Mitra's place. Mr. Ghaznavi knows his "raison-d'etre."

* * * *

And let not Mr. Mitra flatter himself that he is the sole possessor of knowledge about Mr. Ghaznavi.

Mr. Ghaznavi's potentialities are well-known. Even he himself knows them. And it is to remind the Bengal Government—in case they may have forgotten which is uttery unlikely—of his potentialities that he has recently been reported to have made a dash for Calcutta.

You see, he is entitled to succeed Sir A. K. Ghaznavi as much in fraternal, as in his own private right.

Beraris Demand Autonomy And Control Of Purse

Protest Against Arrangement Between Nizam & Govt. Of India

Committee With Mr. Aney To Draft Scheme To Secure For Beraris Their Rights

YEOTMAL, March 31.

The Berar All-Parties Conference was held this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Aney.

Mr. Aney, in the course of his presidential address, stressed the necessity of the Berar people insisting on their right over their purse and also their right to determine the methods of their future administration.

Several delegates then addressed the conference.

BERAR & NIZAM.

A number of resolutions were passed "inter alia", protesting against the arrangement arrived at between the Nizam and the Government of India affecting millions of Beraries without even consulting their representatives, and the disregard of the assurances made by responsible authorities allowing the Berar people the full right of expression through accredited representatives.

It was further resolved not to accept a prejudicial arrangement as binding but to carry on the agitation to get the right of the people of the Berar recognised. The Conference was surprised at the vague and ambiguous announcement so far made being construed as destroying the even limited powers of legislation and financial adjustment enjoyed at present.

STUDIED SILENCE DEPRECATED

The Conference deprecated the attitude of studied silence regarding the vital points arising from the Viceregal announcement. It declared that the future Political, economic and cultural progress of Berar required that it should enjoy autonomy, controlling its purse, making its own laws, and returning its representatives to the Federal legislature directly.

The Conference appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Aney and others to collect information and details of the official plan and draft a scheme whereby the above rights to the Berar would be secured. The Committee will submit a report by July to the Berar All-Parties' Conference.—A.P.

LABOUR'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST G. I. P. RAILWAY

Proposals Before Working Class Political Conference

JUBBULPORE, March 30.

A rousing reception was accorded to Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, and Harihar Nath Shastri, and Dr. Charu Chandra Banerji, the Presidents-elect of the C.P. and Berar Peasants' and Workers' Conference, the All-India Trade Union and the All-India Political Conference respectively, by the members of the Reception Committee.

Besides the Presidents-elect a large number of delegates have also arrived, prominent among those arrive are Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Z. R. Choudhery, M. R. Masani and Purshottam Trikamdas.

In order to organize effective resistance to the increasing attack on the standard of living of the working class and to prepare, and equip it for political struggle, an informal meeting of the delegates was held this afternoon at the Gopalbagh and adopted the following resolutions unanimously:—

UNITY PLATFORM.

That in order to arrive at a compromise and bring unity between the All India Trades Union Congress and the National Federation of Trades Union this committee considers the following grounds as the fundamental basis of principle—(a) class struggle, (b) no foreign affiliation, (c) representation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva to be decided every year by majority and (d) utilizing the legislature for the purpose of propaganda.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST G.I.P.

This conference condemns the action of the Railway authorities in effecting retrenchment at Nagpur Engineering Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway and calls upon the Railway authorities to reinstate the retrenched workers. (b) This conference condemns the action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities in refusing to implement its terms of agreement contained in the Government Commuique dated March 1, 1930 and calls upon the Government of India to reinstate the strikers. (c) This meeting protests against the action of Jubbulpore Divisional authorities of G. I. P. Railway in denying the advantages of Geneva and Washington convention to the commercial staff and demands its introduction forthwith. (d) This meeting unequivocally condemns the policy of the G. I. P. administration in keeping 8 to 9 Gangmen at Jubbulpore in single insanitary rooms which are physically unfit to accommodate this number and calls upon them to discontinue the practice forthwith and provide them with decent quarters. This conference condemns the G. I. P. Railway administration in withdrawing the recognition of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union and calls upon them to recognize the Union at an early date.

FORCED LABOUR & SLAVERY.

This Conference enters its most emphatic protest against the violations committed by the Jagirdars and the Rajas in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, and calls upon the Kisans in each place to organise themselves and offer resistance to these violations:—

(a) forced labour, (b) slavery (Lagua System), (c) Tas on marriage, (d) no right to the Kisans on the land, (e) prohibition of the liberty of speech organization and the Press.

M. N. ROY.

This Conference learns with deep concern about the serious illness of Com. M. N. Roy, the Working class leader, in Bareilly Jail and strongly protests against the treatment meted out to him in Jail, and the refusal to grant him interviews and other facilities which are given to political fiprisoners.

In view of the alarming report about his health the Conference demands an independent medical examination and urges upon the Government to release him immediately and unconditionally.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

This Conference views with deep concern the constant unemployment among the agricultral and increasing unemployment among the intellectual and industrial workers in this Province, specially in the coal and manganese mining and textile industry and railways. The conference demands from Government and Local authorities for immediate relief the following:—

(a) official statistics of the unemployed, (b) free land and housing at state's expense to the unemployed, (c) Labour exchange to help in securing employment and calls the unemployed to start mass agitation to secure their demands.

This conference stands for the Complete Independence of India, stopping all exploitation of the producing masses.

GOVT. ATTACK ON LABOUR.

This Conference, strongly condemns the repression carried on by the State against the lawful trade Union activities by prohibiting public meetings in Cawnpore and Sholapur and arresting the leaders of the workers in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Sholapur and Bombay and showing a partisan attitude towards the mill owners in Industrial dispute.

Lastly this conference demands the release of all political prisoners, including the Trade Union Leaders, Civil disobedience prisoners and persons convicted for sedition.—United Press.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

PONDICHERRY, April 1.

Four influential citizens of French India, who were charged with alleged murder during the last French India Chamber elections, have been acquitted after trial at the French India High Court Sessions.—United Press.

BRITISH FINANCE

Year Ends With Realised Surplus Of £31,148,000

LONDON, March 31.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Neville Chamberlain who was salmon fishing at Desside was informed, to-night, by telephone from Whitehall that the financial year ended with a realised surplus of £31,148,000. The estimated surplus when the budget was introduced last April was £1,300,000. The past year's revenue amounted to £724,567,000, and the expenditure of £693,419,000 including the sinking fund and the debt payment to America.

On the revenue side, Income Tax and Surtax, which together produced £231,000,000 almost exactly corresponded with the estimates. The chief increases were estate duties produced £85,000,000 which were ten and a half above the estimates, while Customs at £286,000,000 were 17 above the estimates the expenditure side the saving 11 millions on the national debt interest estimates was devoted to the unbudgeted debt payment to the United States three and a quarter millions and the sinking fund payments seven and three-quarter millions.

The floating debt on 31/3 was £845,000,000 being 34 above the last year. The increase, however, due to the issue of £200,000,000 to the exchange equalisation account against which the corresponding assets are held and so apart from this item the floating debt is reduced to £167,000,000.—Reuter.

WHAT INDIA LACKS AT PRESENT

Co-ordination Among Industries

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The need for building up a permanent link with consumers by offering Indian-made articles of quality not inferior to that of imported ones at reasonable prices and not depending for ever on support from the Congress Swadeshi propaganda, was stressed by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, president of the All-India organisation of Industrial Employers, a meeth of which was held this morning.

If India lacked anything at the present day, it was not only a National Government but also coordination among industries themselves. The speaker hoped a centre of co-ordination for all the main industries would be formed.

The International Labour Organisation at Geneva had ameliorated the conditions of labour classes but had indirectly retarded the development of industries in countries not highly industrialised. Indian employers should therefore take greater interest in the working of Labour Organisation at Geneva to see that India did not suffer in its programme of industrialisation by the adoption of measures agreed upon at Geneva.

He requested the Government of India to formulate a definite policy of industrialisation as their guide and make the Tariff Board a permanent body with power to take the initiative in regard to measures necessary for the development of industries.

OFFICE-BEARLRS.

The following office-bearers were elected: President, Seth Kasturbai Lalbhai; members of the Committee: Messrs. Padampat Singhania (representing sugar manufacture); Walchand Hirachand (shipping); D. Varshanie (glass); Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (salt); A. I. Ojha (coal mining); Adamjee Hajee Dawood (jute); Rajratna Seth Chimanlal Gardharilal (textile interests, Baroda); Jamal Mohamad (tanning); Shriram (Textile interests Northern India); G. D. Birla (Vice-President representing General industrial interests); Hon'ble Ramsarandas (general industrial interests); Jadunath Roy, Mathradas Vassanji and Nalin Sarkar (all three representing general interests).

Ahmedabad.—The first session of the Gujarat Libraries Conference which was to be held on March 31, and April 1 under the presidentship of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chief Minister in the Bikaner State, is postponed "sine die" on account of the prevalence of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Ahmedabad.—United Press.

INDO-IRISH TRADE TALKS

Will Be Resumed During Week End In London

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Negotiations for the development Indo-Irish trade by means of tariff prefcrences, which was begun but not taken beyond the preliminary state at the Ottawa Conference is expected to be resumed in London towards the end of next week.

Sir Bhupendranati Mitra and Sir George Rainey have been appointed to represent India. The Irish Free State will be represented by Mr. Dulanty, the Free State High Commissioner in London, who will be assisted by the officials of the Departments of Industry, Commerce, Finance, and External Affairs.—Reuter.

IRISH REVENUE RETURNS

Show Increase Over Previous Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUB IN, Mar. 31.

The total revenue and other receipts of the Irish Free State for the financial year ended March 31 amounted to 36,991,823 and the total expenditure and other issues to £33,004,702.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were: £29,990,935 and £36,916,493 respectively.

ENGINEER KILLED IN RAIL ACCIDENT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 31.

Engineer Henry S. Whyte, who recently returned from Calcutta, has been killed by the express at the rail crossing near Arbroath.

SENSATION IN MARSEILLES BAR

Three Men Killed By Desperadoes

(Special Cable)

MARSEILLES, April 1.

A shooting outbreak thought to be indirectly connected with arrests of Venture and Spirito who had a considerable influence not only in the underworld but the municipal agaig of Marseilles, occurred in a bar here at 1-00 hours.

Four young men who were seated at a table fusilladed three men who entered, killing two of them and a customer and then dashed out and fled.

One of the dead men, a Corsican, was clutching a loaded automtic in the pocket which he had no time to draw. The survivor of the three declared he did not know the attackers.

BANDITS PILLAGE TRAIN

Overpowered By Military Guard

(Special Cable)

HARBIN, April 1.

Two were killed and many injured when 30 bandits pulled up the track, wrecked a freight train proceeding east, which the fired on, and pillaged it. Bandits were overpowered and captured by the military guard. Communications have ceased.

Persia's Ex-War Minister Dead

TEHERAN, April 1.

Assad, an ex-War Minister, died in the prison hospital of heart-failure, following a lengthy imprisonment on charges that have not yet been revealed.—Reuter.

ABSCONDED FOR ABOUT 2 YEARS

Ganguly Arrested In Calcutta Suburb

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguly, ex-Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation who was being wanted by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police in connection with his alleged complicity with several terrorist activities and who had been absconding for about 2 years now was arrested early this morning from a house at Bally, the suburbs of Calcutta.

It may be recalled that the Bengal Government had announced a reward of Rs. 2,000 for Mr. Ganguly's arrest.

It is understood that another young man also was arrested from the same house and several copies of seditious and revolutionary literature was seized.—United Press.

COLONIZATION SCHEME

Gaekwar Lays Foundation Of Co-operative Housing Society

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 31.

Mr. Chhotabhai B. Patel, the president of the Managing Board of the Friends' Co-operative Housing Society requested His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda to lay the foundation of what is considered to be one of the pioneer colonization schemes of the kind evolved by the society.

The formation of several societies in recent years to pioneer colonization schemes has been recognised as the first step towards the removal of the evil of over crowding and insanitary housing conditions prevailing in Baroda, and has opened out new avenues to the public to the solution of the problem, with the sympathy and support of the Government. In fact, some of the members with permanent family ties and properties in British India have selected to have permanent residence in Baroda attracted by the amenities of life, better sanitation and better opportunities for happy and healthy living.

PLAN AHEAD

The ceremony took place in a grand shamiana erected on the grounds of the society in the presence of a distinguished gathering of officers and prominent citizens.

In laying the foundation stone, His Highness made a short and extempore speech, in the course of which, he advised the members to lay down plans after full deliberation to avoid difficulties in future. This was very useful piece of truism, he said, in all walks of life in general, but particularly in launching a big scheme like the town planning. He thought the colony should pay attention not only to ordinary principals of correct house building and sanitation, but also towards providing themselves with other amenities of life to be self-sufficient from the beginning and to serve as a model for others to go out of congested areas.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, the retired Naib Dewan and one of the prominent members of the society also addressed the gathering and requested His Highness to extend the same facilities to the rural areas, where he said, scarcity of convenient site for expansion was felt by the people.

GHATAK ENQUIRY

Address Of Defence Counsel Concludes

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail.)

The evidence and the address of the defence Counsel in the Ghatak Enquiry were concluded yesterday.

After defence witness Abdul Momen Khan had been cross-examined the written statement of Mr. Ghatak was filed and Mr. S. K. Sen, defence Counsel, addressed the Commissioners.

The defence contended that the dates of all the alleged payments fell within the period when Civil Disobedience movement was at its height. The movement greatly affected the excise revenue of this district. Licencees after taking license for their shops did not open the shop. So extraordinary steps had to be taken and pressure had to be brought to bear upon the vendors. So next year temporary licences were issued, and explanations were demanded from the vendors. This was all done in the interest of public revenue. During this period, it was argued, Mr. Ghatak made himself extremely unpopular by an order of firing by the police on a crowd of 10,000 men near the Excise Ware House of Mymensingh and also by other drastic steps to suppress the Civil Disobedience Movement. Inspector Mafizuddin and others, proceeded the Counsel, who had an axe to grind against him seized the opportunity and brought about the circumstances under which the case was started. Counsel then dealt with the individual cases and remarked that none of the allegations were true and none were proved.

MALTA INCREASES DUTY ON FOREIGN IMPORTS

But Accords Preference To Empire Goods

MALTA, April 1.

The Governor has issued a proclamation increasing the duty on foreign imports by ten per cent. Empire goods have been accorded preference.—Reuter's Special.

Cup-Finalists Beaten In League Foot-Ball

Snap Goals Give Victory To Wednesday Over Portsmouth

LONDON, March 31.

Motherwell who had the great chance of pulling off a double by winning the Championship and Cup, sadly disappointed their supporters, first by losing the leadership and then the Cup in the semi-final. Thirty thousand spectators saw Knox, the outside-right perform the hat-trick. Motherwell started off well, but were soon driven back. Knox, who was the most active forager, followed up the free-kick with a score off a beautiful drive. Stevenson tried hard to equalise, but was unsuccessful.

FAULTY FINISH.

Motherwell were clever in midfield, but their finishing was distinctly faulty. Thus at half-time, St. Mirren had the lead of one goal to nil. On resumption Knox netted from a penalty when Lattimer was brought down. He then performed the hat-trick from touch-line, Robertson the goalkeeper fumbling ball into the net. McFadyen scored for Motherwell.

NIPPY FORWARDS.

St. Johnstones nippy forwards, particularly Davidson, severely troubled the Rangers whose forwards even played on the defensive in the first half which passed goalless. The Rangers then settled down in the latter half after their goal-keeper Dawson had made a brilliant save from Ferguson from 15 yards. Marshall failed to score with the excellent effort which Wiley saved. The former then scored with a header from Simpson's corner in the finishing stages.

CUP-FINALISTS BEATEN.

Both the Cup-finalists were beaten to-day. Snap goals by Dewar and Starling gave Wednesday the victory over Portsmouth against the run of play. Jack Smith scored for Huddersfield in the second-half after Mancunian McLean broke his right leg. Both sides gave a very skillful display.

CHELSEA'S RECOVERY.

Chelsea made wonderful recovery to-day beating West Bromwich to the tune of 3 goals to 2. The Albion players Richardson and Boyes scored within five minutes of the commencement. Then the home team responded through Mills, Gibson and Mills again, all before the half-time.

Hunt performed the hat-trick for Spurs, their others scorers being McCormick and W. Evans, both of whom made brilliant solo efforts.

James, who scored the only goal against Derby yesterday, did not play to-day. Forty-five thousand saw the fast and even football at Stoke where the match ended in a draw. Bastin opened the scoring account for visitors half a minute before the interval. Matthews equalised in the second-haff, when the Arsenal defence was magnificent under pressure.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, March 31.

Following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 1, Blackburn 1.
Chelsea 3, West Bromwich 2.
Huddersfield 1, Manchester City 0.
Leicester 3, New Castle 2.
Liverpool 4, Derby County 2.
Portsmouth 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Sheffield United 3, Middlesbrough 1.
Stoke 1, Arsenal 1.
Sunderland 4, Birmingham 1.
Tottenham 5, Leeds 1.
Wolverhampton 2, Everton 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bolton 3, Bradford City 0.
Bradford 2, Lincoln 1.
Brentford 2, Port Vale 0.
Burnley 1, Notts County 0.
Grimsby 2, Bury 0.
Manchester United 2, Blackpool 0.
Nottingham Forest 0, Hull 1.
Oldham 0, Swansea 0.
Plymouth 0, Southampton 0.
Preston 4, Millwall 2.
West Ham 5, Fulham 1.

THIRD DIVISION

(Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 5, Bristol City 0.
Bristol Rovers 0, Luton 1.
Cardiff 1, Clapton Orient 2.
Charlton 3, Norwich 3.
Coventry 3, Torquay 1.
Crystal Palace 4, Aldershot 1.
Exeter 2, Swindon 2.
Gillingham 3, Brighton 0.
Reading 5, Queens Park Rangers 0.
Southend 2; Northampton 0.
Watford 3, Newport 0.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section.)

Accrington 1, Walsall 0.
Barnsley 3, Barrow 0.
Chesterfield 2, York 0.
Darlington 1, New Brighton 0.
Gateshead 4, Rotherham 1.
Hartlepools 3, Stockport 1.
Mansfield 6, Carlisle 0.
Rochdale 6, Chester 0.
Southport 1, Crewe 1.
Tranmere 2, Doncaster 0.
Wrexham 0, Halifax 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division.)

Aberdeen vs. St. Johnstone (unplayed).
Clyde vs. Hearts (Unplayed).
Dundee 2, Ayr 1.
Falkirk vs. Rangers (Unplayed).
Hamilton 1, Queens Park 0.
Hibernians 0, Airdrieonians 2.
Kilmarnock 3, Queen of South 0.
Partick 5, Cowdenbeath 3.
St. Mirren vs. Motherwell (Unplayed).
Third Lanark 1, Celtic 1.

—Reuter's Special.

THE SCORERS

LONDON, March 31.

Following scored in the respective matches in the first division of Scottish League:—

Dundee: McCarthy, McKay.
Ayr: Holland.
Hamilton: Park.
Airdrieonians: Law, Ross.
Kilmarnock: Keane (twice), Maxwell.
Partick: Ballantyne (3), Miller (2 from penalties.
Cowdenbeath: Feeney 3.
Third Lanark: McKenzie.
Celtic: McGrory.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS

LONDON, March 31.

Following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 9, United Services 10.
Bridgewater 3, Blackheath 13.
Bristol 3, Leicester 5.
Cardiff 9, Barbarians 14.
Coventry 23, Richmond 5.
Gloucester 27, London Welsh 3.
North of Ireland 3, Birkenhead Park 9.
Plymouth Albion 8, Old Merchant Taylors 3.
Sale 18, Rosslyn Park 13.
Swansea 20, Harlequins 3.
Waterloo vs. Wasps (missing).
Newport 5, Pontypool 5.
Neath 21, Crosskeys 5.
Gala 24, West of Scotland 3.
Hariotonians 14, Hillhead High School 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY N. U. RULES

LONDON, March 31.

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 12, Hull 8.
Borrow 21, St. Helens 10.
Bramley 9, Dewsbury 21
Castleford 13, Rochdale Hornets 10.
Halifax 30, Oldham 3.
Hull Kingston Rovers 10, Huddersfield 18.
Hunslet 14, Wigan 25.
Keighley 13, Featherstone R 7.
Leigh 24, Broughton R. 13.
Salford 7, Swinton 5.
St. Helens Recreation 18, Bradford N 6.
Wakefield Trinity 9, Widnes 5.
York 8, Leeds 10.—Reuter's Special.

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Readers' Views

COMRADE SAK AND INDIAN LABOUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla or "Comrade Sak" as he is popularly known, is a red hot Communist. While Communism has not made him more popular in India but certainly it has made the cause of Communisam less unpopular. When he visited India in 1927 we all received him with open arms. Everywhere he was welcomed and feted and in several places was presented with purses. The sentiment which inspired our attitude was one of pure and simple nationalism. We looked upon Mr. Saklatwalla not as a Communist but as an Indian who enjoyed the rare distinction of being elected a member of the British Parliament. We were then very proud of him and rightly too. That he had fundamentally different views on the question of our national freedom did not bother us in the least. It did not matter to us that on several labour and political questions he adopted ultra-leftist and sectarian attitude. It was enough for us that he was an Indian and we were right glad that he was in our midst albeit for a short time.

I recalled this incident as I read his very interesting and instructive article on the subject of affiliation of the Indian National Trades Union Federation to the International Federation of Trades Union. The article appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" of March 6th. Therein Comrade Sak solemnly warns the Indian Trades Unions against the serious danger of falling into the snares of the Labour and Trades Unions Imperialists of Great Britain, who are to-day dominating the I. F. T. U. Drawing upon his 25 years' experience in the British Trade Union Movement Mr. Saklatwalla portrays a picture of the I. F. T. U., which is not quite flattering to that body. None of us can challenge Mr. Saklatwalla's right to advise and guide Indian Trades Union movement; but I am afraid he is not quite well posted in regard to some of the resent happenings in our country. For instance, he does not know that although Mr. Joshi can hardly disclaim all responsibility in the matter, it was really speaking Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who forced upon the Indian National Trades Union Federation the provisional affiliation to the I. F. T. U. Mr. Saklatwalla does not know that Mr. Giri was stoutly opposed to this affiliation and I have reasons to believe that his absence from the Bombay Session of the Federation had something to do with it. Mr. Saklatwalla also does not know that responsible Trade Unionists like Messrs. Giri, Ruikar, Harharnath Shashtri, Mrinalkanti Bose, Kallappa and others are doing their level best to bring the Trades Union Congress and the Federation on the common platform of a single united organisation and the promoters of the Unity move have definitely agreed on dropping the question of international affiliation altogether. If the Central Trades Union Organisation comes into being, as I hope it will, it will neither be affiliated to the I. F. T. U., or the Red International Federation of Trades Unions in Moscow. If Mr. Saklatwalla were acquainted with all these facts perhaps he would not have struck the unnecessarily exaggarated panicky note in his article. He seems to take it for granted that British Labour and Trades Union Imperialists are very smart fellows, who can easily gull Indian Trades Union leaders. Perhaps these fellows are really smart. Mr. Saklatwalla knows it better than anybody else but I assure him that Indian Trades Union leaders, including Mr. Joshi, are not such egregious fools as he makes them out to be.

There is one thing which I do not understand about Mr. Saklatwalla. He accuses Mr. Joshi and others of having blind faith in the I.F.T.U., but I cannot help feeling that he has an equally blind faith in the R. I. F. T. U. of Moscow. Let me quote what he says about this Red International Federation. "Personally for the emancipation of Indian workers and peasants and for the real honour and rights of Indian industrial workers I would have long ago got working class orgasations openly affiliated to what is known as the Red International of Labour Unions, where there are no intriguing parliamentary position hunting labour leaders." I am surprised that Mr. Saklatwalla would talk like this. It is amazing that a man who has a very sharp eye to detect imperialist designs of the I. F. T. U., should so autterly fail to detect the purely nationalist objective of the R. I. F. T. U. Mr. Saklatwalla has conveniently forgotten that Moscow Federation is the outcome of the post revolutionary period in Russia and as such cannot be of much help to pre-revolutionary Trades Unions in other countries. This is not mere guess work. We have witnessed the fate of the Red Trades Unions all over the world and they are all affiliated to Moscow. These Unions have no backing of the masses and the instructions which are issued from Moscow from time to time tend to isolate them ever more from the main bulk of the working class. This mainly is the result of Russia's changed attitude towards the question of world revolution. Russia is no longer interested in world revolution. It is more vitally interested in stabilising its own internal position; perhaps, in to-day's conditions the present nationalist policy of Russia is inevitable and nobody is going to blame Russia for it; but if on the strength of the previous declarations of Lenin and Trotosky Mr. Saklatwalla begins to weave beautiful romantic illusions about the supposed revolutionary character of the R. I. F. T. U. and create false hopes in the minds of unwary Trade Unionists then it is equally "my" bounden duty to sound a note of warning against the new danger which threatens our Labour movement.

The fact of the matter is that India is to-day so peculiarly constituted that our problem of national freedom is indissolubly bound up with the problem of labour. Our Freedom Movement cannot be successful unless it is backed by the working class and the peasantry; and our workers and peasants will never achieve emancipation unless first and foremost national freedom is won. This conviction is slowly gaining strength in both the nationalist and Labour movement. Labour to-day is developing a nationalist perspective and left-wing nationalism is seeking to find expression in the socialist Ideology. Need Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla fear under these circumstances that we shall become the gullible victims of labour and Trades Union Imperialists of Great Britain.—Yours, etc.,

"LABOURITE."

Bihar Needs World Brains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day, Bihar needs World Brains for her Relief and Restoration. May I suggest to Mahatmaji to cable to Rev. Andrews, Romain Rolland and Rev. Holmes, and request them to send out to Bihar a first rate geologist, mineralogist, chemist and town planner, who can guide both the Government and the Peoples' Relief Committee in their stupendous task of relief and reconstruction? For, with expert technical advice, it may be possible to discover some dust, or sand or metal, which may prove to be of great economic value, either for export or local manufacture.

Further, Bihar needs crores for her restorations. Will not Government start or sanction a scheme of raising money for Bihar Relief, on the lines of the famous Irish Sweep?

The hour is dark. The Government is put on its mettle along with the people of India. Indians are donating, despite their poor resources. What is Government doing?

What is Britain doing? Let not History say. Britain failed in the hour of trial.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. C. L. D'Avoine thinks that the rationalists are intellectually superior to others. There is no need for these gentlemen to blow their own trumpet. If they were such intellectual prodigies or freaks as they try to make out, the world would be generous enough to acknowledge the fact.

We feel first, and think afterwards. Our feelings are innate, not given from without. By feeling we become aware of existence. By thought we understand or try to understand it. Now the feeling is real. The thought may be only partially so. For instance, by sensation men have universally felt the existence of the sun. By thought they have tried to understand what the sun is. And some theories about the sun are true and others false. Again, the feeling of friendship points to the existence of friends. But our theories of friendship vary. Now men always and everywhere have felt the existence of a power superior to themselves, and to which they are responsible. The feeling by which men have felt this power is the sense of moral obligation, and this sense points to the existence of a Being to whom moral distinctions are real, and who requires men to obey Him. This sense is in the nature of an inherent imperative. Certainly men do not originate their feelings. Men have reflected on this Being and arrived at various conclusions. The crudity of some of these conclusions is no proof that the Being does not exist. As well imagine that the superstitions about the sun are a proof that the sun does not exist. Here is where Dr. D'Avoine has unconsciously misrepresented me. I never said that the universality of a belief is necessarily a proof of its truth. What I said was, "to think of God, Immortality and Religion is in accordance with the normal constitution of mind." And why so? Because the feeling of a superior existence is a universal experience, universal in time as well as place. A universal belief may or may not be true. But a universal feeling must be real. That is, it must have called these spirits devils.

From time to time men have experienced evil spirits. Some have called these spirits devils, and attempted to have dealings with them. Thought working on this experience has elaborated theories of demons, witchcraft and so on. These theories may or may not be true. But the experience is real. It would be well if the rationalists kept a open mind on these subjects instead of treating them as cavalierly as they do.

Dr. D'Avoine says, "a supreme Power need not be a supreme Being." Now we never know power except as inhering in a subject. That is, when we think of power, it is always as a powerful something. The power of the press, for instance, means the press as something powerful. The power in question does not exist apart from the press. So a supreme power must mean a supremely powerful something. Now this supremely powerful something must have inhering in it all power, or it would not be supreme. And all power must mean all conceivable power including all power of love, all power of wisdom and all power of operation, or it would not be all power. But love and wisdom are personal qualities. Therefore this all-powerful something must be personal. That is, it is a Supreme Person or Being. Therefore a supreme Power must be a supreme Being.—Yours, etc.,

H. W. NISSANKA.

Y.M.C.A.
Byculla, March 31.

South Indian Co-operative Hostel Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. Subramaniam, who was the President of the above Society till the last meeting, has now come forward with some kind of explanation to clear "a large amount of misunderstanding" which appears to him to be existing.

It may be at once stated that so far as I understand there has been no misunderstanding about anything. The resolutions referred to by him were passed after due and careful consideration in the presence of the Assistant Registrar who had been invited to attend the meeting according to my information. The resolution were passed unanimously when there were about 193 members as will be seen from the minutes of the said meeting and it is not proper to state merely that they were passed by "a section of the members."

As regards his reference to bye-laws and his being a "strict constitutionalist" I have only to refer to bye-law 22 of the above society which says that the President shall " . . . . supervise the administration of the Society generally" and wait for an answer as to how far and in what way he has tried to safeguard the interests of the Society.

The remarks about "hopeless confusion" and "regular pandemonium" are all unwarranted and irrelevant and in fact were his own creations as matters took a course which was not to his liking. It is futile to expect "sportsmanship" in cases where the vital interests of an organisation are concerned.

As regards "trying him in a constitutional way" I think it is for the members to take any steps they think necessary and expedient in the interests of the society.—Yours, etc.

S. NAGASUNDARAM.
Luxminivas, Matunga.
Bombay, March 31.

Unemployment In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I give a few instances as to the causes of unemployment. First there is the influx of people from various districts into Bombay who have left their land to lie fallow and these, people through their relatives in mills etc. get work through bribery, thereby barring the actual working man from earning an honest living. For instance a Mahomedan came to me for a job as a fitter. He had worked in the mills for the past four years. This man had 6 acres of land in his native place and house. When asked why he did not go back to his village he said he was ashamed to work in his fields as it would be thought to lower his dignity after having worked as a fitter. He preferred facing starvation with wife and four children. A Ghati Maratha came to Bombay two years ago and was working as a bidi-maker during this period. This man paid a bribe of Rs. 50 and secured a post of a boiler maker in the Municipal works shop at Foras Road on Rs. 1/8 per day from the March 1, 1934. He has his fields in Nasik District. If such men take up jobs of which they have not the faintest knowledge, how are the actual workmen, fitters clerks etc. to earn an honest living? If Mr. Narin and Miss M. Kara were to take a tour around the villages in the Poona District and other places they would find thousands of acres of land lying fallow to-day in the districts, and the houses built of stone falling to pieces. On questioning the villagers there I was told that the owners had gone to Bombay in search of work, leaving their houses and property to fall to pieces, whereas the man who has no property and has been in Bombay all his life cannot get work owing to these people coming in and paying bribes I regret to say that bribery prevails in workshops and mills. Every coolie pays the Muccadum Rs. 5 for a job as coolie, whereas the man who has been born and bred in Bombay is unable to do so, hence he cannot get work. In my opinion the best thing is to induce these people to go back to their villages—Yours, etc.

V. G. G.

Dadar March, 30.

A Colossal Folly

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is difficult to find adequate words to describe the reactionary Bill which Lord Dawson M.D. has introduced in the House of Lords with the object of restricting the sale of contraceptives. It passed into law, it will make it illegal to sell them in any street or public place or by means of automatic machines placed in a public place; or to go to private premises for selling them except by request; to display them in or outside a shop; or to give information relating to them to any unmarried person under eighteen. The punishment ranges from a maximum of £20 fine for a first offence, and £50 for a second offence to a £50 fine and three months imprisonment for subsequent offences.

The Constructive Birth Control Society, presided over by Dr. Marie Stopes, comments on this Bill as follows: "The time chosen is extraordinary, "four years after" the Bishops at Lambeth sanctioned the use of scientific contraceptives where health demanded it, and at the very time when America, suffering beyond endurance the evils of Comstockery, is roused to intensive effort to throw it off."

Lord Dawson has been generally considered a birth-controller. Why then this attack on freedom regarding the sale of contraceptives? The Society mentioned above throws light on that. "Lord Dawson, far from being in close touch with the birth control movement as the public imagine, has kept strictly aloof from clinical work and experience, and this Bill was drawn up without reference to either of the leading Societies.....Both were kept in the dark until the last minute about the terms of this Bill,..... it was only actually—printed and given to the birth control leaders a few days ago (at the end of January) and is to come up at once before the Lords early in February for the vital second reading, before we have time to muster opinion."

It seems Dr. Marie Stopes induced some respectable chemists in London to stock and sell contraceptives, and now comes Lord Dawson with a Bill which will produce the same results as the similar law in France, viz the encouragement of abortion and the use of possibly harmful means in the absence of harmless ones. In France some of these means at any rate are openly sold under the pretence of preventing venereal disease, but in England, even the prevention of disease is a crime. Does Lord Dawson really wish to increase the number of abortions?

Dr. Marie Stopes' Society further says: "How ill-acquainted Lord Dawson is with essentials may be gauged by the fact that clinical work has revealed that one of the very best of all contraceptives is pure olive oil; is that to be hidden from display in grocers' shops?.....One can buy in Woolworths a "hygienic packet" of five toy balloons for 3d., several of which in each packet are practical, adequate condoms and known to be and used as such. How is Lord Dawson proposing to deal with them? .....He will reply that his Bill does not touch any of these things—he may not mean to, but worded as it is "it does!" They end their comment by saying: "If Lord Dawson persists in furthering his Bill he will be execrated the world over in his own time and remembered by posterity as the perpetrator of a bill known as "Dawson's Folly."

Lord Dawson has struck a blow at the sale of contraceptives in spite of the admitted fact that the principal cause of the diminution of birth-rates in Europe and the consequent reduction of poverty has been largely the free sale of these means. The automatic machine is a particularly useful idea, not only for people who are not bold enough to buy them in broad daylight, but also for people who may have forgotten to buy them. Is forgetfulness a sufficient reason for penalising them?

Then there is the clause about persons under 18. "The New Generation" remarks: "What earthly reason is there for distinguishing between persons under 18 and persons over it? Anybody can marry at 16, and puberty usually comes before that. Contraceptive information is useless to young couples unless they can get it before marriage. It is not likely that immediately after the wedding breakfast they will run off to hunt for contraceptive information. Such legislation would merely force babies on a number of young couples at a particularly unfit time."—Yours,

R. D. KARVE.

INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN:

(Continued from Page 8).

together, by force may be, but a certain purpose was intended to be served. A stage has come when through free intercourse alone the best fruits of this contact can mature. Whether the two countries remain together or sunder apart, if the friendship is maintained both will have a great deal to gain. The present British policy is short-sighted because it is defeating this very purpose.

A Practical People.

Even on a casual contact one can see that the British people are very practical. They have a great ability for organisation and they know the value of detail work. Because of these qualities they have been able to win and maintain an Empire. But they are too much engrossed in the work in hand, they do not seem to look further ahead. In India intuitively we see the right solution of many problems, but we lack the material resources to carry out the needed changes. We think too much of the ideal and often fail to realise the difficulties in the way. Here is much for the two nations to gain from each other's attitude, towards life.

Right Kind Of Co-operation.

But apart from a gain in character which is certain to come, there will be material advantage for both through the right kind of co-operation. The economic relations obtaining between the two countries have become archaic and are injurious to both. British industrialists whose interests receive a great deal of attention at Whitehall, have followed a policy of immediate gain. They have been killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. The industrial growth of India has been discouraged as much as possible to keep a market free for British manufactures. More and more people have had to depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Even to-day Lancashire sees the problem as one of buying more cotton from India and selling finished articles.

Agriculture cannot support the vast population dependent upon it. The average income has been continuously falling. Millions live in semi-starvation on 2d. a day. With the average income of 4d. a day what can our people buy of material comforts of life! To-day even the market in necessities is dwindling because the people have not the money to buy them and if Britishers do not wake up they will find that they will be able to sell less and less goods because the masses are getting poorer.

Paradoxical though it may sound India's trade can only revive when there is a certain amount of industrial growth Only when a part of the population is absorbed in industry will the standard of living rise. When the economy of the nation is more balanced prosperity will gradually return. Lord Snowden said, while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if the average income of the Indian could be raised a farthing a week they would have £16,000,000 more every year with which to buy British goods. If the average income were raised a penny a day (which is not a visionary calculation, but a matter of steady practical application) there will be £500,000,000 more to spend every year. Whether this would be spent on British goods or others is a matter of pure speculation.

Lack Of Vision.

But vision is lacking in Lancashire and Whitehall, because those in control take the narrow view of self-interest. Until India is free and master of her own destiny, there will not be the rapid economic development which is over-due. Britain may ask what profit will that bring to her? A little common-sense of the right kind is needed. The present policy of holding back India's progress can bring little economic advantage to Britain for the market is not allowed to develop. But if the economic development goes on apace, there will be a big market growing for which Britain can compete.

Development of Indian industry will necessitate re-organisation of industry in Great Britain; at least that part of it which caters for India. Within a short time India is bound to manufacture all the cloth she needs. To-day she is able to supply 75 per cent of her need. Britain can check progress in India she cannot prevent it. The delay of growth in India only means delaying a very necessary re-organisation at home. Britain is trying by her outworn methods to sell goods to India which the latter can herself manufacture. She will have to try and make those which India will need; this is the sound policy every business house adopts looking to its future. There will be plenty of things India will need which she will not be able to produce on an adequate scale for at least fifty years—machinery, industrial products, etc. With its present policy Britain will not be able to keep the market it has for anything like that time. There are plenty of resources and the ability in this country to adapt the industry to the new conditions but the will is lacking. A Britisher never does a thing until it becomes urgent and events will continue to move in that direction

No Dearth Of Jobs.

What will happen to the large number of Britishers who are employed in India and find their livelihood in that way? For a long time to come India will be able to absorb a larger number of Westerners, if the economic development goes on. With the best will in the world, we have not sufficient number of trained Indians to carry through a programme of development on a large scale. No doubt more and more Indians will get training, but the possibilities for mechanic, engineers and organisers of village and town economy are limitless, if we are willing to create them. There will be no dearth of jobs for Britishers if they would be willing to co-operate in the noble task of building up the resources of India. There is no reason why a Britisher should not serve under an Indian. Several are employed by our industrialists to-day of their own choice, and I know some in this country who would be willing to come out to India without any swank, if they had the openings.

Abandon Arrogant Attitude.

This would mean, of course, that Britain would have to give up the high and mighty attitude of taking it with the strong hand. Little hope of development lies while that policy lasts. The arrogant attitude of the ruler will have to give place to one of comradeship and co-operation in a common task. With all the political depression my feeling is that this desirable change is gradually coming about, but the pace needs quickening.

India will never rest satisfied until she is an effective mistress within her own house. That is India must control her finance, army and foreign relations and an equitable adjustment or India's debt must be brought about. If she can get what she wants there is no reason why she should harbour unfriendliness towards Britain. I am certain that both countries will find co-operation of the right kind helpful. Is it to be partnership or independence? The next few critical years will give a definite answer to this question. Vision and practical statesmanship on both sides can bring out the best results of the contact. India can face the failure with a certain amount of equanimity, Britain cannot.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Meningitis In Bombay

Some time ago it was suggested through these columns that the Municipal health authorities should take prompt measures to prevent the meningitis epidemic from visiting Bombay. The fear that the disease may make its appearance in the city, if steps are not taken to prevent it, is not at all an imaginary one. For instance, on Saturday a case of cerebro-spinal fever (meningitis) was reported at the J. J. Hospital. A Bhayya named Ramfal Dhantal who had taken ill was brought to the hospital and was found to be suffering from meningitis. The patient was immediately sent to the Arthur Road segregation hospital. The hospital authorities point out that this is a solitary case which has come to their notice for some weeks past. While it is hoped that this is only a stray case, the health authorities should not delay taking preventive steps as prevention is always better than cure. The disease has already claimed a heavy toll of lives in Ahmedabad and elsewhere and one hopes the Municipality will try to keep meningitis miles away from the city.

Municipal Auditor

59 applications have been received by the Municipal Corporation for the post of Municipal Auditor which fell vacant at the end of March 1934 and the appointment to which the Corporation will finally make on Thursday. An analysis of the applicants' ages, qualifications and the salary or remuneration they demand, will be interesting. The applicants' ages range from 18 to 73, and they demand from Rs. 40 per month to Rs. 15,000 a year for auditing municipal accounts to the tune of crores of rupees. One candidate, who is from Mangalore aged 22 years, has studied upto, not passed, the fifth form, while another who has seen 18 summers has studied up to the matriculation standard. Of course, there are a number of G. D. A.s, B.A.s and B. Coms. One candidate has put down as his qualification for municipal auditorship his service "as a temporary jailor at Nasik Road Central Prison". He leaves it to the good will and discretion of the Municipal Corporation to fix his salary, if he is appointed. One applicant who had two years' training in London for the I. C. S. exam. and is now 25 years old demands Rs. 250 p.m. for the post. Any how, the selection will be made on Thursday and till then the candidates can live on hopes.

A Suburban Grouse.

The residents of suburbs and particularly of Vile Parle are subject to the nuisance caused by the presence of buffalo stables in the midst of or in close proximity of residential quarters. The nuisance, it is stated, has done considerable damage to the health of the Suburb. In fact during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council one of the members attributed the typhoid epidemic in Vile Parle to this nuisance. It was admitted on behalf of Government that some persons residing in the suburbs suffered from this nuisance and as far as Vile Parle was concerned the municipality had received complaints in respect of one such stable only. Government also promised that action would be taken by the Collector to remove the only one stable in the town planning area which contained more than four buffaloes. The Municipalities had also framed by-laws to regulate the stables which Government promised to sanction in due course. As regards the outbreak of typhoid in Vile Parle in 1933, it was pointed out that the public health authorities did not attribute it to the presence of milch cattle stables but to the contamination of wells by sewerage from the latrines in the vicinity thereof. The outbreak had all the characterstics of a waterborne epidemic.

INJUSTICE TO JUSTICE B. N. SRIVASTAVA?

Bar Members Request Him Not To Resign Due To Supersession Of His Claims

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Since the appointment of Mr. Justice Moss King of Allahabad High Court, as the Chief Judge of Oudh Chief Court, speculation was rife that Mr Justice Bisheshar Nath Srivastava would resign from the Bench as a protest against the supersession of his claims.

In accordance with a resolution which was passed at an emergent meeting of the Oudh Bar Association, expressing sympathy with him, a deputation consisting of the prominent members of the Bar headed by Mr John Jackson, waited on him, and "inter alia" requested him not to take any precipitate steps against this action of the Government.

Mr. Justice Srivastava said that he had not yet finally decided anything, but he assured the members that he would give a weighty consideration before he takes any steps whatsoever.—United Press.

I. F. T. U. LOOKS AT FASCIST EUROPE

Menace To Peace: Duty Of Geneva: Disarm The Fascists: Help To Austrian Workers

The fight in Vienna was still going on when the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) expanded the relief action which had already been started for the victims of Fascism in Germany and Austria so as to form a special Relief Action for the Austrian working class. No sooner was the struggle ended than financial aid was being distributed to 2,500 families.

In the meantime, in all affiliated and non-affiliated countries large collections have been set on foot. The following is a general survey of the results: During the struggle and immediately afterwards Belgium sent 490,000 Belgian frs. The Belgian trade unions have also started a special relief action for the victims, especially for women and children, and they expect to raise 200,000 frs. Czechoslovakia is giving Austrian comrades a warm welcome and ever since the end of the fight has been providing food and shelter to the refugees, besides which the centre has contributed 30,000 Kc. Denmark has sent in 50,000 Kronen and will shortly remit another 50,000. France has promised 50,000 frs. Great Britain has helped and is helping: the total amount provided is £18,000. Holland, always willing, has so far collected 60,000 florins and promises further sums. Luxemburg has sent 2,000 frs. Norway, which is not affiliated, has sent 25,000 Kr. Palestine, with a comparatively weak Labour Movement, sent £1,500 by wire. Sweden was one of the first to help: the Swedish national centre sent 50,000 Kr.

The need is great, but equally great is the willingness to help of the members of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The collection is still going on. Everyone can help: send to the account of the IFTU at the Barque des Co-operatives de France, 132 boulevard St. Germain, Paris VIe.

GOVERNMENTS TALK AND ARM

Hitler is arming! Mussolini is arming! Dollfuss is arming! The governments are all weighing their friendships and enmities in the balance! What is at stake? They all want to have Austria, the key state of the new Europe. They are all pursuing this aim under cover of the independence of Austria. This was why they all stood aside and allowed the one guarantee of the real fundspendence of Austria, the Austrian Labour Movement, to be annihilated.

And the Austrian people? The fate of the Austrian people is only to suffer! In view of what has hapened recently, they will suffer twice or three times as much!

The IFTU is helping. It stepped in to help during the starvation period of the first years after the War: even before the present struggle had begun it thought of the oppressed Austrian comrades when planning its relief action for the victims of Fascism. It has helped yesterday and is helping to-day; it must go on helping to-morrow! So far, 3-1/2 million French francs have been raised by organisations affiliated or not affiliated with the IFTU. 2,500 families, to whom assistance was given at once, must continue to receive it.

In a time of great nationalist egotism the world has once more had to recognise that there is such a thing as international solidarity! The Fascists and Nationalists of all lands are finding a vent for their nationalist emotions by killing and subduing their own fellow-countrymen: now they are to be made to realise afresh every day that the international working class is one people and one family. The Governments whose one concern is their diplomatic influence and their imperialistic ambitions are to be made to see that the workers are fighting for the rights of mankind!

AUSTRIA & EUROPEAN PEACE

W Schevenels, General Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, writes:—

The fact that the political influence of the Austrian Social Democratic working class has for the moment been eliminated by force of arms has brought Europe into very great danger of war. We all agee that the destruction of Austria's independence will mean immediate war. We all believe that Dollfuss is no longer able to defend Austria's independence against those who threaten it Mussolini. In some quarters there is even take of a restoration of the Habsburg monarchy as the only solution which can save Austria from surrender either to Germany or Italy. But even this apparently satisfactory remedy is in reality a direct challenge to war, whether or not it is associated with the formation of an Austro-Hungaro-Italian bloc. There is in sight no power able to prevent this course of events: as things are going it is inevitable.

What is the solution? There is but one, and that lies in the hands of the League of Nations. The League could act, for it is agreed in respect of the two necessary conditions! In fact, all States agree, whether sincerely or not, that at all costs a war must be avoided and that to that end there must be a permanent guarantee for the independence of Austria.

There was a similar situation in Austria in 1921, when Austria had to be kept in her key position in the European family of nations in order to prevent chaos. Then the causes of this state of things were economic: and a commissary of the League of Nations was sent to Austia to regulate her finances. Now it is the political situation of Austria which is the danger, and the outlook is no less alarming for Austria and European peace than it then was for European finance and economics. Why should not a League of Nations Commissary be appointed this time to? It is a solution which is earnestly desired by all nations, and no power in the world but the League can step in to effect it. Then again, why not the League?

"THE FASCISTS MUST BE DISARMED"

(IFTU) Since the incidents of the 6th and 7th February it has become an important question for France to determine how the peace and order of a democratic state shall be defended against the Fascists. The Fascists, of course, are those who, while claiming to act in the name of peace and order, are gradually producing in Europe a state of mind in which revolvers, bombs and handgrenades are the only arguments in a struggle which is alleged to be a fight for the mental outlook of the world!

THIS LOVE OF PEACE.

The trade union working class of all lands has no need to prove its love of peace: it has already sacrificed much blood in that sacred cause. But now it is beginning to ask whether, after all, a love of peace is the best way of serving the common good in a world whose governments give free course to those who see in the working man's love of peace only a means of treading him under foot by force of arms.

This is the question posed in "Le Peuple," the journal of the French National Trade Union Centre, in its number of the 27th February. In a leading article entitled "The Fascists Must Be Disarmed," the following views are expressed:

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

"A question to be answered at once and clearly is: "Will the Government continue to tolerate the semi-military organisations of the super-patriots?" If the storm troops "Croix de Feu," etc. are to be recognised as legal, and the authorities consider that they have no legal ground for dissolving them, they must say so straight out at once. The democratic organisations will then know where they stand. As they were not the first to arm, they can accommodate themselves to the new conditions without any pangs of conscience. It may be admitted that our labour organisations have here and there created defence groups, in places, for instance, where it has been necessary to safeguard freedom of meetings. These groups are very loose formations of no real significance: they are quite without any special discipline or preparation, being merely improvised as occasion demands. Everyone knows this, so it need not be further stressed. But we have sometimes found ourselves up against bands of royalists and "Patriotic Youth," which are organised and armed as soldiers. So far, there have only been isolated cases of this, so that no one has worried about it.

SECRET ARMED GROUPS.

But in February we discovered something new and very disconcerting. The Royalists and "Patriotic Youth" were supplemented by new formations of a definitely military character. There are today in Paris private armed groups, consisting partly of volunteers, partly of paid men. They are under strict discipline, their leaders do not act on behalf of the public authorities and have no legal responsibilities; they are simply men who want to put pressure on the authorities.

If these forces are tolerated by the law, we have no security either for individuals, for private groups, or even for the authorities.

Experience teaches that, if these armed forces have no chance of venting their energies against the authorities and public buildings, they will act against any economic and political organisation, or indeed against any organisations whatever whose general views or acts do not happen to suit them, either now or in the immediate future.

We must know definitely, therefore, what the Government is thinking of doing against them. If they are dissolved, well and good. If they are allowed to continue, we shall be compelled to arm also for the defence of our organisations and lives; we shall have to found armed military organisations of our own. The question naturally arises: "Will not this lead to civil war?" Of course it will. If anyone tries to lay the responsibility on us, we reply that it is not we who first gave cause of offence: we shall only take this dangerous course after we have asked the Government a plain question and it has refused to reply. Our question is: "Are the military organisations of the extreme Right to be dissolved or not?"

THE DOLLAR GAME

Last month the whole financial press—or was it the speculators?—announced triumphantly that Roosevelt had capitulated to the free functioning of the gold standard and had thus abandoned his "currency experiment." To-day the same Press—or is it the speculator again?—has gone back upon its pronouncement and is rather shamefacedly admitting that Roosevelt "has been careful to leave himself freedom for such a step". It is publication of such rumours and of rumours in general and the lack of international co-operation which constitute Roosevelt' chief difficulties. The "Daily Herald" writes as follows in this connection: "It seems very likely that ultimately this further devaluation will take place, for the whole motive behind Roosevelt's monetary policy is the desire to raise commodity prices. Those at the Bank of England and at the central banks of the other countries who still cling to orthodox finance will undoubtedly regard this as a further indication of Roosevelt's "Bolshevik tendency in monetary affairs." But they should try to recognise that he is being forced to contemplate further devaluation because of the complete refusal of the other countries—notably Great Britain—to co-operate with him in his attempt to raise commodity prices, although it is generally agreed in theory that such a rise is necessary.

If there had been co-operation on the part of Great Britain, if we had embarked upon a public works scheme aimed at increasing purchasing power and had generally accepted the necessity for a policy of monetary expansion, the combined efforts of Britain and the United States would almost certainly by now have had an effect upon world commodity prices and the drastic devaluation of the dollar to which Roosevelt is being forced would probably not have been necessary."

WAGE REGULATION

The Finnish Government has decided to appoint a commission to examine whether it is possible or desirable for the state to regulate wages in private industry or to influence the fixing of them. The Commission consists of representatives of the government, the employers and the workers.

END OF PARIS STRIKE

The taxi-drivers of Paris have set a splendid example of labour discipline and persistence. For 30 days no taxis have been for hire on the streets of Paris, which are usually covered with them. The people were in sympathy with the strikers and behaved admirably. The strike has ended in success. 85 per cent of the financial demands of the drivers have been granted, also their chief moral demand, that taxi-dryers shall have the status, and thus the social position and rights of wage workers. The Central Strike Committee formed to establish order will continue to act as a Supervision Committee and will endeavour to create a unity trade union.

DANISH LABOUR BANK

The year 1933 was a good year for the Danish Labour Bank. The recent balance-sheet shows that it had a larger surplus in 1933 than ever before, namely, 1,265,000 Kr. The total sum shown in the balance-sheet was larger than ever before: at the end of the year it was over 54 millions of Kronen, against 38 millions at the end of 1932. In spite of this increase the income from interest and commission was smaller than the previous year, owing to the reduction of rates of interest. If the surplus was nevertheless larger than in the previous year, it was because the rise in the prices of the bank bonds has brought in larger profits. Deposits rose from 32 to nearly 40 million Kronen, and the amount issued in bonds from 13 to 28 millions. Of these, 16.5 are short-dated State Loan certificates, so that the liquidity of the Bank is still very great. The surplus is distributed as follows: 200,000 Kronen to the Reserves, 300,000 to the Equalisation Fund (dealing with changes in rates of exchange), and 75,000 Kronen to a "Strengthening Fund." 90,000 Kronen has been written off for buildings and equipment and 300,000 for guarantee liabilities, while 47.750 Kronen has bee allocated to the payment of a 5 per cent dividend on the preference shares. The share capital of the bank amounts to 3,955,000 Kronen: and the total reserves to 1,432,000 Kronen. The total turnover of the Bank amounted to 1,245,749,-846.46 Kronen.

LEADERS TO TAKE UP GOVT. CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page 1).

Conference in the light of the Congress policy, and that it would be better for them to capture the Assembly and remove repressive laws so that the Congress might function again and be able to give a lead to the country.

One speaker said, "We are the Congress." Let us draw up our programme and see it through." It is expected that a statement will be issued this evening, embodying the conlusions of the Conference.

LEADERS' ANXIETY

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Whether or not the revival of the Swaraj Party as decided by the Leaders' Conference with a view to carry constructive work chalked out at Poona and contest the Assembly elections will meet Mahatma Gandhi's approval was a source of anxiety to the leaders throughout their deliberations.

It is understood that Dr. Ansari gave qualified assurance about Mahama's support on the strength of the letter he had received from Mahatma Gandhi, in which the latter is alleged to have expressed his opinion that he had no objection to the Congressmen not offering civil resistance to work out some programme, calculated to end the present political paralysis in the country.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The Major portion of the two days' deliberations was devoted to consideration of the question of calling off of the civil disobedience movement but nothing related to this subject was embodied in the resolution, as it was feared that the proposal would not be acceptable to Mahatma Gandhi without whose tacit consent if not active support, the Swaraj Party's Council entry programme would not achieve the expected success.

It is understood that the resolution which was adopted today was unanimous, excepting that Mr. Nariman opposed the part of the resolution relating to the constructive work on the ground that the Poona Conference was not sanctioned by the Congress.—United Press.

LEADERS SEE MR. JINNAH.

NEW DELHI, April 1.

After the conference was over, Messrs. Nariman, Satyamurti and Asaf Ali saw Mr. Jinnah, explained to him the decisions arrived at and had consultations with him.—A. P.

NOT GOING AGAINST MAHATMA'S WISHES"

NEW DELHI, April 1.

"All that we can say is that we are nearing the end, and you can rest assured that nothing will be decided which will go against the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi," said a prominent member of the Conference.

It is understood that the question of calling off individual civil disobedience with the permission of Mahatma Gandhi will be discussed threadbare.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE CONTESTED?

The next item to be considered was the question of the Congressmen contesting at the next general election of the Legislative Assembly, if it is dissolved.

Opinion expressed by a section of leaders is that if the programme of Council entry is approved of, the Congressmen should contest the election in individual capacity without committing the Congress to such a course of action.—United Press.

JARDINE BAGS A TIGER

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. D. R. Jardine, who captained the M.C.C. team during their recent Indian tour, went out on Shikar in the Shimoga District where he bagged a tiger which was giving a lot of trouble to the villagers.

He left for Madras "en route" to Vizagapatam.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI SANGH

Madras Presidency To Have Branch

MADRAS, (By Mail).

To form a branch of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh in the Madras Presidency, a meeting of the prominent citizens was held this morning at Mr. K. Bashyam's residence with Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. K. Nageswararao Pantulu, B. Jagannatha Das, K. Santhanam, B. Shiva Rao, K. Bashyam, T. Adinarayana Chettiar, M. Subbaraya Iyer, Dr. and Mrs. Nimbkar, N. S. Varadachariar, K. S. Subramania Iyer, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, and M. S. Subramanya Iyer, besides a large number of merchants including Messrs. A. N. Ramachandran, H. D. Mukerjee, Madhavalal Dalinal, K. N. Rajagopal K. Krishna Kshirsagar, R. V. Sangameswaran and Narayandas Jamnadas and a large number of students.

OBJECTS OF THE SANGH.

At the outset Mr. K. Bashyam explained the object of the meeting in the course of which he said that they had met there at the request of the Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh to form a provincial organisation and he read out the constitution of the All-India Sangh. The objects of the All-India Sangh was stated to be to promote the use, manufacture and sale of indigenous and Swadeshi goods. Every adult person subscribing to the object of the Sangh and who signed the prescribed pledge was entitled to become a member.

To achieve its object, the Sangh would organise and affiliate in all parts of the country local and provincial Swadeshi Sanghs which would have the same objects and would work on lines similar to those of the central Sangh. It would also promote organising and helping to organise house to house visits of individuals or groups of men and women, the publication and distribution of handbills, pamphlets, posters, etc. It would also hold pubic meetings and carry on propaganda in favour of Swadeshi. The President of the Sangh is Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Bhagavandas, Pt. Hirdaynath Kunzru, Vice-Presidents and Messrs B. Shiva Rao, Prof. T. P. Kripalini and Prof. Mukut Behari Lal, General Secretaries.

Mr. Venkatarama Sastriar said that a discussion might be initiated regarding the question of the formation of a provincial Sangh, the terms on which it should be constituted and how it should be linked up to the Central Organisation.

Opinions were then expressed that a provincial Sangh be formed with a view to affiliate it to the Central Sangh on proper terms. In opposition to this, some others present expressed that the affiliation question be definitely settled. Finally, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"That the members present here do form a Presidency Swadeshi Sangh for the Presidency of Madras and South Indian States."

It was decided that the subscription for membership should be As. 8. Mr. K. Bashyam was elected unanimously to be the Organiser of the Sangh.

A meeting was then appointed to frame the rules and regulations of the Sangh and the conditions under which it might be affiliated. It would also suggest proposals for the effective working of the Sangh and a suitable definition of "Swadeshi." The following will constitute the Committee:—

Messrs. K. Bashyam, B. Shiva Rao, M. Subbaraya Iyer, K. Santhanam, N. S. Varadachariar, Narayana Das Dalinlal, Ranga Rao and Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan.

It was decided that the Sangh should again meet on April 22 before which time the Committee would submit its proposals.

The gathering then dispersed.

POSSESSION OF GOLD

Apathy Of Govt. Of India Deplored

NEW DELHI, April 1.

"The International Chamber is a federation of business organisations and businessmen and it is represented in different countries by national committees, and this affords us a forum in international affairs," said Lala Sriram, presiding to-day at the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce.

He said the greatest international event during the year under review has been the World Economic Conference which began ominously with strong protests from the United States on the question of inter-Governmental debts. This was followed by difficulties presented by the question of currency stabilisation on which the rock of the Conference might be said to have ultimately crashed.

Referring to agreement with regard to silver by the World Economic Conference, Lala Sriram said silver was one subject in which India was vitally interested, and the agreement provided for limitation of sales for the next five years by which the price of the metal was intended to be raised. These international events, therefore, never carried us any nearer the solution of troubles, which assailed the world since 1929. There was no single Government in the world except the Government of India which was indifferent to the possession of actual gold.

If a substantial portion of this gold, he concluded, had been taken over by the Government of India, the basis of currency in India would have been considerably strengthened.—A.P.

BACK TO THE LAND

American Scheme Aims At Forming Self-Supporting Villages

Moved by the same hope which led their forefathers to brave the dangers of "Covered Wagon" days thousands of modern "pioneer" families are soon to vacate America's congested cities. The movement which brings them back to the land is known as the "Subsistence Homestead," for which the United States has built several small towns. In an interview with an "Irish Press&" correspondent, Dr. Frank Fritts, Chief Counsel of the Homestead Division, told of the plan.

"Each family will have at least an acre of land and a well-built, modern home," he said. "They will produce from 50 to 75 per cent. of their needs, but will not attempt to compete with industrial farmers by marketing their crops. The rest of their needs will be supplied by their earnings in a suitable industry. Each unit will contain from 200 to 300 families.

"The thirty-four units nearing completion are in every part of the country, and plans call for sixteen more. Some are near moderate-sized cities where the bread-winning members of the family will be given employment. Others are independent, and industries best suited to their resources are being established."

At the special session of Congress called by President Roosevelt just after his inauguration, dol. 25,000,000 was appropriated to finance the plan. After a conference with exponents of the project, President Roosevelt personally urged the enactment of the necessary legislation, and Subsistence Homesteading became an integral part of the "New Deal."

Since then a corps of experts, executives and labourers have been engaged in laying out and erecting the communities. This, of course, has aided the unemployment situation, and the purchase of the building materials has promoted business. Every structure is designed by an expert architect, even the chicken coops. Nearly 100,000 applications have been filed, but the entire programme provides for between only 9,000 and 10,000 families.

HOW A HOME IS SECURED.

Emphasising the nature of the Division's work as a non-profit-making, self-liquidating undertaking, Dr. Fritts described the method of acquiring a homestead:

"Subsistence Homesteading is not a relief enterprise, but one of its chief purposes is the redistribution of population in congested industrial centres. In this way it will indirectly relieve the unemployfent problems of thes crowded communities.

"There are now too many people in the cities, and likewise too many on the farm, yet vast areas of the country are sparsely populated. If we can develop communities which supply their own farm produce, and contain some form of manufacturing industry, we will be doing much to remedy present unbalanced conditions.

"A few of the homes will required a down payment of dol. 500 but most of them will be at a lower figure. Small monthly payments over a period of 15 to 20 years pay the balance. Any who fail to work their land or care for stock will default their contracts, and lose their homes."

THEIR OWN FACTORIES.

Each of the thirty-four new towns which are now ready for occupancy is situated near a factory or factories, and those which are not near small cities contain their own factories planned and designed to operate in the industry most favourable to their location. The head of each family will be employed in the community factory where he will be instructed until he mecomes skilled in the work. His working hours will be from 25 to 30 a week so that he may devote most of his time to the general improvement of his family and home. It is not intended that any family should produce all its needs, and the salary paid each worker will be sufficient to buy clothes and other extras as well as pay off the balance on the home. The monthly payments will average dol. 20 for each family.

For about five years each community will have an agricultural expert who will systematically instruct the inhabitants in gardening and farmnig, and a regular tillage programme will be followed. Each settlement will be governed by its own directors and a paid manager. Stores, churches and schools will be provided for the developments which are not near towns.

The first twenty families have just moved into one of the communities ni West Virginia, and thirty more are to follow soon. A few families at a time will gradually move into the other units.

"It is possible," says Dr. Fritts, "at some future time the present programme will be converted into a relief organisation for the purpose of taking poor families from crowded cities and placing them on Subsistence Homesteads."

KILLING THE "COBRA" DEVIL

Jamiat Singh Leads Crusade And Enlists Coroner's Sympathy

Jamiat Singh, Organising Secretary, Anti-Stove League, 128, Dinshah Mahal, Dhobi ,Talao writes:—

"A number of Anti-Stove League workers paraded the streets of Bombay, on Sunday. Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Kika Street, Bhuleshwar and adjoining streets were visited. Nearly 100 meetings were held in the chawls where a large number of people attended. Several ladies expressed their horror and indignation at the loss of valuable lives through stove tragedies. "Bhoi Patrikas" were written with chalk in the streets asking people to desist from the use of stoves if they valued the lives of their wives and children.

A regular staff has been engaged for this work and as soon as the funds permit, leaflets and handbills in all the languages will be distributed.

Rao Bahadur Athavle, the City Coroner has written a letter to Sirdar Jamiat Singh "thanking him for starting the League which should take measures to prevent the appalling deaths which have been occurring among Gujarati young women by the use of Primus stoves."

In order to verify each and every tragedy which occurs through the use of stoves, the League is engaging the services of a private detective, who will conduct investigatins in each case and bring out all the facts to light."

PLEA FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

(Continued from page 1)

to which Mr. Walchand has been wedded." (Laughter).

President:—"No personal attacks should be made."

Mr. Kapadia:—"I have no intention to do that. Mr. Walchand's interruption provoked me to make such a remark."

END IT OR MEND IT

Mr. H. Lula of Karachi observed that the Managing Agency system should either be ended or mended and the appointment of a committee to consider and report on the changes that are necessary in Companies Act is urgently called for.

DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

After other resolutions relating to the unsatisfactory financial position of the Port Trusts of the major Ports in India, due to the diversion of traffic from these ports, and abolition of export duty, etc., were passed, elections of the office bearers for 1934 were announced.

The meeting came to a close after a hearty vote of thanks to Chair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai was elected president of the Executive Committee, the members of which are:—

Messrs. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Lala Sriram G D Birla, Walchand Hirachand, Chimanlal, Mathuradas Vassanji, A D Shroff, Sodhbans, Padampat Singhania, Vidyasagar Pandia and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.—United Press.

RAPID RELIEF from ?

EN-ZET

EN-ZET (India) AGENCY.
21, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNDARI SATHI
(REGD.)
OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO LADIES.
Full particulars from:—
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, 2.

AROGYA VATI
HEALTH GIVING TABLETS.
A popular and cheap remedy for one of the most common complaints in India.
Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOHAESA OINTMENT
It is the best obtainable for a very distressing complaint
Apply to:—
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
A combination of blood-forming Haemogoblin and choicest grapes with Malt Extract from Barley
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

ALEMBIC LEMON SQUASH
Cool & Refreshing
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay.

WHAT IS
'PHYLLOSAN'
We believe it is a blood preparation but it is best to make certain about it by applying at once to the Sole Agents:
CAMA NORTON & Co.
Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ZINDAK
A wonderful ointment.
You will get full particulars from the tin. Get one to-day.
MAQBOOL CHEMICAL WORKS.
95 Jaijikar Street, Bombay, 3

ALWAYS USE
ATOMIDINE
The sure remedy for
? ? ?
Full particulars from:—
AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Says Herr Karl Lusurtz.
Munich, Germany:—
I find that soaps made of animal fat, however excellent, are a source of great danger to the skin.
I am a constant user of your No. 1 soap which in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."
GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
Sole Agents,
Nadirshaw Printer & Co.,
Bombay.

ANTI-BYTE
Its something to do with Mosquitoes and other nasty and poisonous pests.
MINERVA TRADING AGENCY
Sassoon Building.
58, Forbes St., Bombay.

AURFESIL PILLS
The picture gives the answer. but why run a risk? Ask about them before entering from
C. G. PANDIT & Co.,
Kirti Bldg. Forbes St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

? ENERVIN ?
Communicate with
CAMA NORTON & Co.,
Medows St., Bombay.

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

1 Bad Skin.
2 Impure Blood
3 Flat Chest
4 Pains and Aches.
5 Lost Appetite
6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

1 En-Zet.
2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Sarsaparilla.
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No. 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution. So you enter the corresponding No. 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint. Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
MONEY BACK Guarantee
Rs. 2-8 (incl. by V. P. P. Re. 3-14.
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
44, Opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

JUST TRY
BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
83, Katari Mansions, opp G P O
Fort, Bombay.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information
C. G. PANDIT CO
KIRTY BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

THE REMEDY IS
INSURANCE
THE HEALER IS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH
DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS
BOMBAY, 2

INDO BALM
Those who have a cut of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS
Girgaum, Bombay

OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER.

ALEMBIC
MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
You might make sure about it however by applying to the Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Girgaum, Bombay 2

The Special Aspirin FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only)
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

Alembic
BORO-THYMOLIN
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Device Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd
Baroda and Bombay

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Why Did Sir Oswald Mosley Go Fascist?

He Was As Little True To Type As "Loch Ness Monster"

Why did Sir Oswald Mosley go Fascist?

In his case the question of political consistency, bugbear alike of great men and resolute careerists does not arise.

UNIQUE RECORD.

His public record is unique in British politics. He is the rich son of a Diehard Tory squire. He married the rich and lovely daughter of an aristocratic Tory peer. It was natural that Oswald Mosley (born, as his father once said, with a golden spoon in his mouth) should enter Parliament in early life as a Tory for a representative Tory constituency.

But Mosley was as little true to type as the Loch Ness monster. As soon as he entered the House of Commons he began to rebel. He was too restless, too eager, too quick in the uptake, too impatient of platitudinous mediocrity and too ambitious to sit quiet for long on a Tory back bench.

With no respect for tradition or authority, he used a witty and malicious tongue to deride not only the Opposition but the "paralysing hand of old age" on his own side.

When after a few years of "independence" he took the plunge into ocialism he carried with him the valuable assistance of a clever and adoring wife, who saw in her forceful mate the Man of Destiny.

BLUE-BLOOD ADDICT.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, an incurable blue blood addict, welcomed him with open arms and gave him a place in the 1929 Labour Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

But Mosley was a intolerant of Labour timidity as of Tory ineptitude. It is to his credit that when the Prime Minister rejected his memorandum calling for a great constructive effort to combat unemployment he resigned from the Government.

That was his supreme moment. The Labour rank-and-file rallied to him. He appeared to be in the direct line of approach to ultimate leadership.

But success went to his head. He was in too much of a hurry. He sought to destroy officialism by the creation of a Mosley action-group.

The coup failed. And the Labour Party finally expelled him from its membership. In exasperation he turned from the Left towards the Right and with a great flourish of trumpets organised a New Party in which some of his devoted admirers saw at first the herald of a new heaven and a new earth but which in effect rapidly transformed itself into a crude Protectionist instrument warmly blessed by Big Business.

IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT.

At the 1931 election the New Party candidates suffered a total and ignominious defeat; and its leader was utterly discredited.

As he stood facing a hostile crowd after the declaration of the poll at Ashton-under-Lyne he turned to his friend Strachey and said, with intense bitterness: "That is the crowd which has prevented anyone doing anything in England since the War."

"At that moment," Mr. Strachey declares, "British Fascism was born. At that moment of passion Mosley found himself symbolically aligned against the workers."

Three years ago Mr. Ben Tillett in a mood of prophetic ecstasy said Oswald Mosley would one day become "the Solomon of a great philosophy of statesmanship." I don't think Tillett could have pictured Solomon in a black shirt.

One can say without hesitation that Mosley is the right man in the right place.

He has the right black-shirt temperament.

He has plenty of physical energy and a passionate urge for immediate "action."

It is difficult to discover from his public speeches in what way he is going to act or for what purpose or when. But he is always boiling over like a noisy kettle with "action."

He has undoubtedly many of the gifts of the natural demagogue—the epigrammatic phrase, the soldierly presence, the ringing voice, the ardent manner, the air of reckless courage and audacity. Superimposed on these gifts are the tricks of the platform he has carefully caught from Hitler and Mussolini.

PROSPECTIVE DICTATOR.

He has, too, a capacity for crudely violent expression, to the galvanising or stupefying effect of which many an incompetent subordinate could testify. This is an important talent; for what is a prospective dictator worth without a touch of the political bully in his personal make-up.

In a larger sense he undoubtedly possesses something of the quality of personal leadership. What, I think, he lacks is calm steadfastness of purpose and that terrific sustained driving force which springs from profound conviction. He is no mere windbag. He is a man of proved, if wayward, intelligence; and in the past he has shown himself to be resourceful in constructive ideas. He has read a great deal of political history.

It is significant that he no longer reads serious books. Blackshirtism receives no forward impulse from the lessons of recorded experience. But in the result Mosley has deteriorated intellectually.

There are marked signs of this deterioration in his recent expositions in print. They are a tedious compound of the primitive political and economic policies of German Nazis and Italian Fascists.

As a means of destroying individual freedom and all working-class movements they are much as usual.

As methods of economic recovery they are practically meaningless.

As a stimulus to "action" they are as solemnly nebulous as one of Mr. MacDonald's periodical calls to the nation.

Under Lord Rothermere's apprehensive eye they are becoming increasingly mild and gentlemanly. They are not even anti-Semitic.

"Fascism," Sir Oswald, informs us for our comfort, "will never employ force in this country," unless "the forces of anarchy should emerge against the State," when Fascism would emerge to save us from disaster. It will be for Sir Oswald, of course, to decide when the moment for this kind of action has come. I am inclined to think, however, he will never be tr-r-roubled.

Such specimens of British Fascists as I have seen do not fill me with British pride, or with fears for the safety of British democracy.

THE DANGER.

But the danger of maintaining a private army, with or without arms, in readiness for a remote contingency or for the less spectacular purpose of winning a disciplined victory at the polls, is that sooner or later an unemployed private army fed on demands for "action" will insist on fighting somebody.

The Government should disband private armies while they are still in the guerilla stage. Whether the Government does this or does nothing, the Sahara will be the garden of the world and Mr. Chorchill will go Bolshie before Great Britain gives Sir Oswald Mosley the Fascist salute.

FORETOLD HER OWN MURDER

Visiting Card Clue To Woman's Death

The maid of Louise Herel, the married woman whose body was found in the bath of a luxurious suite in a Paris hotel, told the police in mail week that her mistress had foretold that she might be murdered.

"If I am ever found murdered," she said, "tell them to look in that cupboard where, under a pile of sheets, will be found three visiting cards. The name of the murderer will be on one of these."

Acting on this statement, a detective searched the cup-board. The cards were duly found, and the police at once tried to get in touch with the persons named.

FRONTIER SEARCH

Of these, two were able to account for their movements on the day of the crime. The third could not be found.

A description of the wanted person has now been circulated, and the frontiers are being watched.

This revalation of his wife's double life has been a terrible shock for the husband.

After the crime the man appears to have gone to the apartment occupied by M. and Mme. Herel, produced her keys to show that he was a friend, and departed again soon after. It was then found that Mme. Herel's jewellery and sable coat had been taken.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

Employers' Intervention In Employee's Private Affairs Not Justified

In the Calcutta High Court Mr. Justice Buckland, acting Chief Justice, disposed of a suit for damages for wrongful dismissal, the circumstances of which were of an unusual kind.

The suit was brought by plaintiff Alexander Gordon against defendants John Patterson and Company (India) Limited, claiming Rs. 34,000 as damages.

Plaintiff's case was that in breach of an agreement with defendant company with whom he was employed his services were wrongfully dispensed with.

In their written statement, defendant company denied that the dismissal was wrongful or that plaintiff suffered the damages claimed.

Mr. Isaacs and Mr. J. C. Sett appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Page and Mr. Ormond for defendant company.

LETTERS TO A GOLF CLUB.

It appeared that the Secretary of the Royal Calcutta Golf Club wrote to plaintiff, who was a member, that a sum of Rs. 47-7 was due from him. He also sent a reminder when plaintiff sent a reply which was considered objectionable by the Committee of the Club. He was threatened with certain penalty under the rules. The Captain of the Club brought the matter to the notice of the managing director of the company, Mr. Cameron, who asked plaintiff not to write such objectionable letters to the secretary. Later another bill for Rs. 4 was sent to him when he again wrote to the secretary making various comments on the Club and its Committee.

Mr. Page said that plaintiff was dismissed for writing discourteous and insulting letters to the secretary of the Golf Club and for disobedience.

Mr. Justice Buckland inquired what the letters had to do with his employment under defendant company.

Mr. Page said that in a fairly limited commercial community an assistant's conduct reflected on the employers and affected their credit and reputation.

Mr. Justice Buckland said that if everybody minded his own business such a thing would not have happened. It would do no good to the Golf Club if these matters became known.

DISMISSAL NOT JUSTIFIED.

Later his lordship said that plaintiff's letters might be foolish or illibred but there was no personal insult to anybody and did not contain any vulgar abuse.

Mr. Page—If your lordship takes the view that his conduct outside his employment did not matter I shall not waste your time.

Mr. Justice Buckland—You can't justify dismissal on the letters.

Mr. Page—I shall not contest the suit on the ground of justification, but only on the question of damages.

His lordship, delivering judgment, said that at the hearing counsel for defendant abandoned the defence of dismissal on justification and the only question, that remained to be determined was the amount of damages which plaintiff was entitled to. On the materials before him, his lordship would assess the damages at Rs. 9,250 for which there was a decree in favour of plaintiff with costs.

P. C. BURGLAR

Dog Betting His Downfall

Greyhound betting is said to have been the downfall of Charles Edward Wase, twenty-nine, formerly a Stockport police constable who has gone to penal servitude for three years on charges of housebreaking.

Wase appeared at Manchester Assizes with two other men, Joseph Little, twenty-five, and Stephen Connolly, twenty-four, who were sentenced to 18 and 15 months' imprisonment respectively.

"You have committed the very crimes which it was your duty to prevent," said Mr. Justice McNaghten to Wase.

"You were a trusted police officer, and it was your duty to preserve the property of the people of Stockport."

A DOG'S BARK SAVES FOUR LIVES

Mrs. Boswell, of Friars-street, Oxford, awoke in mail week to find the sitting-room of her house ablaze.

She roused her husband, and with their three children they escaped in their night clothes into the street.

The barking of a dog saved the lives of three people and a baby early yesterday, when a house in Lowden-road, Herne-hill, S. E., caught fire.

HALF-CROWN THAT NO ONE LOVED

Bus Conductor Vindicated

The slander suit over a bright half-crown which was rejected by a bus conductor ended in mail week in judgment for the London Passenger Transport Board, with costs.

Mr. Herbert William Walker, dental mechanic, of Shear Road, Ilford, sued the London Passenger Transport Board, claiming damages for slander and false imprisonment.

John Henry Rickards, the conductor, who lives at Dagenham, said he had given Mr. Walker 2s. 4d. change, when he noticed the coin was new.

Cashier's Offer.

Finding that it did not give the usual sound from the milled edge, he asked Mr. Walker where he got it from and said: "I think it's counterfeit. Have you another coin?" Mr. Walker replied: "No, that's the only money I have on me."

There were only two other passengers, and he tried to keep the conversation quiet. When he called at the bank, two cashiers said they thought the coin was bad. One offered to break it, and Mr. Walker said: "No, don't do that."

He told Mr. Walker: "You must give me the change back or your name and address with the ticket or I shall have to call a constable."

Counsel: Did he give his name and address?—No, he said: "Carry on."

Did he pay back the 2s. 4d. change?—No.

They returned to the bus. Later he told a constable he was not satisfied with the coin. He (the conductor) never gave Mr. Walker in charge.

Leslie George Loft, the clerk who tested the coin at the Ilford branch of the National Provincial Bank, was asked by counsel if he still thought the coin was bad. He said the half-crown now handed to him was not the same coin.

"The mark I made on the edge," said Mr. Loft, "is not there."

Sergeant's Mark.

P. C. Sykes said he asked the conductor to repeat his allegation in front of Mr. Walker, and he did so. Mr. Walker gave him his name and address and suggested going to the station to have the matter "squared up."

Sergeant Frederick Smith, the station sergeant, said Mr. Walker was not searched, but Mr. Walker and the conductor turned their pockets out to show they had no other half-crown. He (the sergeant) marked the coin "F.S." and "P.S. 78."

Mr. Justice Charles picked up the half-crown from his desk, walked over to the witness-box and asked the officer to see if he could find the markings.

"That is the coin I marked," said the sergeant.

WATER IN MILK

Expert's Evidence Of Test By Freezing

Evidence of a test by freezing to see if water had been added to milk was given by experts at Working Police Court.

Samuel Cowle, Bisley farmer, was summoned for offering for sale milk which was deficient in milk fats and solids to a degree corresponding to seven per cent of added water.

Mr. John Evans, the newly appointed President of the Society of Public Analysts; Mr. Edward Hinks, County Analyst for Surrey; Professor Roberts, City Analyst for Liverpool; and Mr. Samuel Mellin, County Analyst for Cheshire, gave evidence that the freezing point test to see if water had been added to milk was infallible.

Mr. Copley Singleton, who defended, submitted that the conclusiveness of the freezing point test was a matter of opinion.

Mr. John Handley, an authority on milk research, said that he had believed after seven years' investigation that the freezing point test was infallible. His subsequent tests had proved to him that the test was not reliable. He had analysed a sample of the milk taken at the same time and came to the conclusion that it was genuine milk.

Evidence was given by the farmer and his two assistants to the effect that nothing had been done to the milk.

The Bench imposed a fine of £5 and ordered payment of three guineas costs.

ARMY OF BETRAYED

War Victims Robbed Of £39,000,000

War books may no longer be the vogue, but even to a public satiated with tales of armies and the exploits of generals, the book which is due to appear to-morrow will carry an unforgettable message.

It is the record of the "Betrayed Army"—the whole terrible story of one of the most shameful scandals of the great war.

Sixty thousand men and women form this vast "army." They are the British civilian and unarmed victims of Armageddon.

And in this book is revealed the history of their callous betrayal by successive British Governments—the whole exposure constituting one of the blackest chapters in the history of our country!

"The Civilian War Sufferer" (the Literary Press, 3s. 6d. net) is the prosaic title of this terrible indictment.

In it the executive committee of the Civilian War Claimants Association, which has now resigned, tells of the conscienceless manner in which the enormous sum of £44,000,000 paid by Germany as compensation for British civilian war sufferers has been misused.

IN THE WORKHOUSE.

Germany, it is made clear, paid honourably and in full this huge bill, under the terms of the Versailles Treaty—and paid it for the purpose of compensating these innocent war victims.

But of that sum of £44,000,000 only £5,000,000 has been disbursed to the sufferers or their dependents!

The balance of £39,000,000 has been converted to the use of the British Government.

The book teems with cases of the unhappy victims of the war years.

One of the most touching of these is that of an old woman who now lives in Fulham workhouse.

During the war, the three cottages from which she and her sister, now dead, drew the rents their sole means of livelihood were destroyed by bombs.

The German Government paid over the money which was demanded as compensation for the sisters—paid it in full, without a murmur.

But not a penny did the sisters get.

The surviving sister is a member of the "Betrayed Army."

Others who belong to this tragic muster of humanity are scattered up and down the country—victims of enemy air raids, or their dependents widows and orphans.

For them, this remarkable book will be grim reading.

BLIND MAN WRESTLER

Hopes To Win A Championship

A blind man living in Stamfordham (Northumberland) is training in the hopes of becoming the world's heavyweight wrestling champion, Cumberland and Westmorland style.

He is John Johnston, the blind innkeeper of Stamfordham, and every day he can be seen running his five miles among the Cumberland hills to keep fit. In a few weeks he will start practice with his wrestling partners.

The Grasmere Sports, where he hopes to become the champion, do not take place until August, but Blind John is getting prepared because, as he told a Press representative, "I may be too old next year or the year after, for I am forty-three, and there are some fine lads in the game to-day."

It has been his ambition to be heavyweight champion since he won a wrestling contest 30 years ago.

His ambition was held in check for ten years after he lost his sight in an accident at a colliery.

He thought his wrestling days were over, but some friends who knew his prowess chaffed him into entering a contest at Cambo, and he won. The victory set alight the flame of his ambition, and he began to dream again of the championship and so started training.

MELONS DISLIKE NOISE

The melon crop in Province has become less and less abundant in the past few years.

The Government appointed a commission of inquiry.

The experts have solemnly reported that noise is particularly harmful to the fertilisation of melon flowers, and that the failure of the crop is due to the hooting of motor horns and the vibration caused by motor traffic.

Robert Lynd's Plea For Slaptick

Wit Of Good Society Comedy Delights Thousands, But The Clown Delights Thousands

Mr. Bonar Thompson, the Hyde Park orator, in the course of his newly-published reminiscences tells how on occasion, he and three poverty-stricken friends on the tramp gave a variety entertainment on a village green near Bedford writes Robert Lynd in the News Chronicle.

He speaks contemptuously of the low sense of humour displayed by the audience of "local chawbacons."

FINER POINTS MISSED.

They missed the finer points even of the farcical sketch called "Sausages." "The jokes," declares Mr. Thompson, "that had caused London theatre audiences to fall sideways with laughter aroused no smile upon any of the fatuous faces before us. It was the physical things which made them heave with merriment."

Every time one of the comedians fell down or was pushed down, the audience yelled, says Mr. Thompson. "So we omitted most of the dialogue and spent half an hour hitting each other over the head, kicking and biting each other, and stamping upon each other's prostrate bodies. Every now and then one of us would yell out the word 'Sausages!' which never failed to get a big laugh from the big saps who watched us."

The sketch, according to Mr. Thompson, might have gone on for ever on these lines, "but physical exhaustion forced us to finish it after a while."

It is still too early in the history of civilisation, I am afraid, to protest against the human enjoyment of knockabout.

FIRST JOKES.

The first jokes men ever enjoyed must have been physical, and the universal joke remains physical still. The wit of a good society comedy delights thousands, but the clown delights millions. Knockabout is the most democratic of all forms of comedy, rejoicing the heart alike of the peer and of the peasant, of the University don and of the street arab.

There are crabbed spirits who dislike laughter. They quote in condemnation of it Goldsmith's phrase about "the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind," forgetting that by "vacant" Goldsmith meant not "empty of sense," but "empty of care."

Chesterfield declared that "there is nothing so illiberal and ill-bred as audible laughter," and everybody was dislikes Shakespeare and Dickens and Mr. P. G. Wodehouse and Mr. Harold Lloyd will agree with him.

The ordinary man, however, has a healthy distrust of anyone who is incapable of audible laughter, and he is deeply distressed if he learns that one of his own friends has failed to laugh uproariously at the antics of a much-loved knockabout on the films.

POET AN IMP.

In every well-constituted man, it seems to me, there are both a poet and an imp of mischief. I sometimes think that booby-traps have their own peculiar poetry, and that it is a kind of poetic release we get when we see Hardy innocently throwing a bucketful of whitewash out of a window and drenching Laurel all over the face and clothes with the disfiguring fluid.

The difference between the civilised man and the less civilised man in the appreciation of nockabout is that the civilised man prefers the painful and humiliating incidents necessary to his kind of comedy to happen on the stage or in a book, while the less civilised man enjoys them when they happen in real life.

In real life, we should not like to see a man falling down stairs with a trayful of food and ending on the floor below with his face smothered in chicken-in-aspic. In a story, however, having no apprehensions for the man's safety, we yield to our primitive love of accidents to other people and, if the writer is a man of genius, laugh aloud in a way that would have shocked Chesterfield.

When we are very young, and therefore half barbarians, we enjoy knockabout even in real life, if there is no tragic ending.

Mr. Thompson in his book tells us how in his boyhood, at the annual soiree of the Sunday-school which he attended, it was the custom towards the end of the evening "for the more active and undisciplined youths to dip pieces of cake in the tea and fling the sodden mass at the head of some unsuspecting elder or pompous person, amid howls of merriment"—thus introducing an element of real-life knockabout.

SOAKED-CAKE-THROWING.

He describes one such occasion on which the presiding clergyman did his best to stop the orgy of soaked-cake-throwing:

Mr. Momit had rated them vigorously, standing on a form near the pulpit. "It is a sin and a scandal," he had said, his bald head shining in the lamplight, "that good bread, for which many of our brothers in East Africa would be only too grateful, should be thrown about in this disgraceful way. It is a sound proverb which says, 'Waste not, want not.' It is shameful that such things should be done in the House of God. Satan finds some mischief still, it seems—" Splosh! A lump of tea-soaked cake had landed full upon the indignant cleric's sparkling dome. His polemic concluded abruptly as with pieces of wet cake sliding slowly down the sides of his face, he made sadly for the vestry.

I remember myself as a small boy envying a neighbouring Sunday-school where at the annual soiree the boys used to throw buns soaked in tea at each other and at any teacher who wasn't looking; and I still like to think of those simple pleasures. If I were present to-day at a soiree at which such scenes occurred, I should disapprove and say: "Disgraceful! This must be stopped." But there are worse Arcadias to look back on than those in which soaked buns caught unsuspecting elders behind the ear to the amusement of the young and simple.

As we grow older, however, we become more sensitive and spare our acquaintances such soppy humiliations. As the same time, in order to placate the imp of mischief within us, we pay film actors large sums to have bags of soot thrown over them, to have the seats of their trousers set on fire, to be chased by bulldogs, to be battered and tumbled about and humiliated and led into all kinds of traps, always on the understanding that everything will be all right for everybody in the end.

That is the real moral defence of knockabout comedy. It puts us all on the side of the clown. After thoroughly enjoying all the catastrophes that have befallen him, we return home with our hearts filled with benevolence both towards him and towards everybody else whom we can tell how funny he was.

SPIDERS AND SCORPIONS HER PETS

Girl Whose Only Fear Is Limelight

A tall, broad-shouldered man sauntering through a gallery in the South Kensington Natural History Museum, in mail week, stopped suddenly as he felt something catch in his coat.

Glancing down he saw a tarantula spider leering at him from a bottle, gave a strangled cry and fled into the next room.

A moment later, a slim dark girl stooped over the bottle, picked up the spider with her bare hand and stroked his head. As though afraid of arousing its jealousy she took up a scorpion and tickled its tail. The tall, broadshouldered man gaped at Miss Susan Finnegan, with admiration.

This attractive and very feminine looking assistant keeper of the zoological department of the museum plays with poisonous spiders and scorpions as though they are new born kittens.

Leaning nonchalantly against a glass case, she began to tell a small group of students and visitors all about the scorpion's nasty past.

LONG LINEAGE

With a note of sympathy in her voice she spoke of the general fear in which he and his like have been held since pre-Biblical days. He has, in fact, only one distinguishing feature that woud entitle him to respect in a gathering of modern "blue bloods." His lineage is far more ancient than that of any duke or marquis.

Then fondling the tarantula, Miss Finnegan spoke of him with equal affection and described how, although he has a nasty bite, he is the world's master spinner.

Public lecturing is only a small part of Miss Finnegan's duties. Behind the scenes she does valuable work on agricultural problems. She has no mercy on the pests which prey on crops, human beings and useful animals.

She is afraid of only one thing the limelight of fame.

Lucknow.—The E. I. Railway Men's Conference which was to be held on March 31, 1934, has been postponed for the month of April. The exact date will be announced later on. Dr. Asraf has been unanimously elected president for the ensuing Conference.—United Press.

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Indians & Burmans In Free Fight

Tragic Sequel To Altercation About Dance Hall Rent

RANGOON, April 1.

Information has been received here that an altercation over the payment of rent of a dance hall, which was engaged by Indians from a Burman to hold a wrestling match, developed into a fight between Indians and Burmans at Zevawaddy, Toungo District on Thursday, resulting in a large number of casulties on both sides.

MANY HOUSES BURNT.

Four Indians were seriously injured and admitted to hospital. During the fracas several houses belonging to Indians caught fire and a few inmates received minor burns. The Deputy Superintendent of Police with a police party has left for the place.

INCIDENT CAUSES ALARM

The incident has caused considerable alarm at Zeyawaddy. It may be mentioned that Zeyawaddy has a large number of Indian settlers, many of whom are agriculturists.—A.P.

DR. CHANDULAL OFFERS SEVA ASHRAM FOR MENINGITIS PATIENTS

Broach Management Committee's Failure

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Mar. 31.

Your correspondent interviewed Dr. Chandulal Desai and asked several questions regarding the special situation created here as a result of the attacks of meningitis.

Dr. Chandulal M. Desai replied that he had no confidence in the capacity of the Management Committee to deal with the situation. In the opinion of Dr. Chandulal the infectious diseases hospital opened by the Management Committee to treat meningitis cases was like a cattle pond, and a dungeon hall where no patient could be treated.

Dr. Chandulal said that they had decided to place the whole Seva Ashram and also his own quarteres at the disposal of the public in case of emergency. The trustees of the Seva Ashram, with the help of the local medical committee, are fully prepared to meet the situation. Seva Ashram can provide accommodation for 50 patients without creating congestion. The peculiar advantage of starting the temporary hospital at Seva Ashram is this that it is well isolated from the thickly populated area of the city.

Lastly Dr. Chandul deplored the sanitary condition of the city and declared that though the Management Committee was spending Rs. 60,000 annually from the tax payer's money after the Sanitation Department, there were no practical signs of cleanliness in the city. He complained that even in the midst of imminent danger of meningitis heaps of dust and refuse were not properly removed and streets were not properly watered.

ONE MORE CASE.

One more case of meningitis occured here on Thursday last, the victim being a boy of three years named Rasik.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MENINGITIS

Broach Adopts Measures To Check It

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH, March 31.

"The Broach Municipal has adopted urgent measures to prevent the spread ofC arebro—Spinal Fever within its limits. A stream of leaflets and literature has been issued by the Health Department to acquaint the general public with the nature and history of the deadly disease with the signs and symptoms of the same, and advising the public regarding precautionary measures. A meeting of all the medical practitioners and the members of the Committee of Management was called to discuss preventive and curative measures and it has been decided to remove all the infected patients to the Municipal Isolation Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The Municipality has opened a well furnished Isolation Hospital providing for six patients for the present. A big stock of serum, which was difficult to get, has been secured. The Municipality has authorized the Chairman to engage the services of a special Medical officer, nurses and other necessary staff and has also sanctioned the necessary funds to combat the disease. Dr. P. P. Bulsara the retired Civil Surgeon of Broach has consented to supervise and assist in the treatment of the patients at the Municipal Hospital, which is in charge of the Health officer, who is a qualified Dctor. The Civil Surgeon, local Doctors and medical practitioners have volunteered their services.

There have been up-to-date only two cases of Meningitis, one real and one suspected.

HINDI OR URDU?

Quarrel Over Dialects In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.

Delhi Muslims, including the members of the Legislative Assembly, assembled this evening in the Jumma Masjid under the presidency of Sir Mohammad Yaqub to protest against the resolutions passed by the Delhi session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, asking the Government to introduce Hindi as a court language.

The gathering passed three resolutions condemning the attitude of the Sammelan against Urdu and asking the local Government to retain Urdu as a court language, as has been the case for a long time.

By the third resolution it decided to hold an All-India Conference in this connection before April 20 in order to enable the legislators to join its deliberations.—A. P.

NO RELIEF TO INDUSTRY

Trades Association Protests Against New Book Packet Rate

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Madras Trades Association, Mr. A. A. Hayles, the out-going Chairman said:—

Two years ago one of my predecessors in this chair Mr. M. A. Angus appealed to the Government of India to relieve industry of at least a little of its burden by reducing taxation, and thus give it a chance to get on its feet again. A year ago, my immediate predecessor said, that as businessmen, it was a grave disappointment to us all to find that no relief was contemplated in the Central Budget, despite the optimistic forecasts of the Finance Member a year before. I regret that I in my turn have to deplore the failure of the Government of India to lighten taxation. Indeed, far from lightening taxation, the Government of India have imposed further burdens on traders by increasing the book-packet post which will either add considerably to the postal expenditure of many of our members or more probably force them to reduce their expenditure on direct advertising to an extent which must inevitably reduce considerably the income of the Post Office from this source.

NIGGARDLY BOON

The one boon in the Budget for 1934-35, the reintroduction of the one anna letter post, has with a niggardliness that does the Government of India no credit, been coupled with a half-tola weight limit. Few business letters can be brought within this maximum, so that traders are not likely to reap much benefit from the change. If the Government are sincerely anxious to increase the turn over of the post office, they will increase the maximum for one anna to one tola, a boon which has been asked for, and will, we still hope, be conceded. This granted, we shall have some measure of compensation for the increased book-packet rate.

SURCHARGES

The surcharges remain unaltered, income tax still continues at a level which seriously hampers business and there is no prospect of relief, while the continual demand for protective tariffs and the enhancement of existing protective tariffs increase the difficulties of traders The part played by foreign trade in the economy of India is completely foregotten by those who clamour for prohibitive duties. We as traders have as much interest in the development of Indian industry and are as keen to see it developed as anyone, but we are also sensitive to the fact that India cannot supply all her needs that if she wants to develop her export trade she must not stifle her import trade and that there must be give and take in this as in other spheres of international relations.

COMPETITION FROM JAIL

I deprecate the growing competition of jails and mission industries with private enterprise. Governments and missions are maintained by public money for specific purposes which do not include trading of any kind whatever. I would suggest that missions and charities engaged in trading and retail supply would do well to consider the effect of such trading on their subscription income.

LHASA DEPUTATION ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA

Mission To Get Tashi Lama Back

CALCUTTA, April 1.

A deputation consisting of high officials and a retinue of 50 monks and servants carrying valuable presents arrived at Calcutta from Lhasa and will leave to-morrow for China with the object of inviting Tashi Lama to return to Tibet.

The deputation hopes to return with Tashi Lama before the reincarnation of the Dala Lama takes place eventually.—United Press.

INDIAN TRADE MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.

It is understood that a delegation to Kabul consisting of Mr. W. W. Nind, Lala Sri Ram Khan Bahadur Syed Murratib Ali and Mr. Clarke has been appointed by the Government of India with a view to discussing matters affecting trade relations between India and Afghanistan and investigating the possibilities of further trade interests to the mutual advantage of both the countries. The delegation leaves Delhi for Kabul on April 2.—A. P.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Sir B. L. Mitter In Running For Membership

NEW DELHI, March 31.

Information available here shows that after the process of elimination only two candidates Sir B. L. Mitter and Mr. S. N. Mullick now are engaging the attention of Authorities so far as the appointment of a permanent incumbent for the vacancy in the Bengal Cabinet arising out of the death of Sir P. C. Mitter is concerned.

The ultimate choice is likely to fall on Sir B. L. Mitter should he agree to shoulder the burden. —United Press.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF JEWELLER'S SON

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of the dead body of a youngman of 25 years, a son of a jeweller who arrived at Delhi from Sindh yesterday.—A. P.

ACHARYA RAY FOR LAHORE

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Sir P. C. Roy is leaving tonight for Lahore to preside over the Second Session of the Indian Insurance Conference to be held there from April 3.—United Press.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, April 1.

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Dalhousie and a quarter of an inch at Dibrugarh. The day temperature has been above the normal in Deccan, the Central Provinces, the East United Provinces, North-East India and North Burma. A fresh western disturbance is causing a cloudy weather along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers may occur in Burma, Assam and the East Bengal and local falls of rain in Baluchistan. —A.P.

CENTENARY AIR RACE

Prospective Competitors In Melbourne Contest

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Two prospective competitors in the Melbourne Centenary Air Race to be held during next October Messrs. Bernard Rubin of the Royal Air Club, London, and Waller of Lympe arrived at Dumdum Aerodrome in Leopard Moth Machine last evening.

They are surveying the route to be followed in the race.—United Press.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM EDUCATION

Sir Abdul Qadir's Survey At All-India Conference

MEERUT, March 31.

The 45th session of the All-India Muslim Education Conference opened here this morning at the Faizam Hall. Owing to the indisposition of Nawab Bahadur Sir Muzzamilullah Khan, the President-elect, Sir Abdul Qadir presided. Among those who attended the conference were Sir Riss Masood, Nawab Sardar Yar Jung, Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. P W Marsh, the Commissioner, the Director of the Osmania University, the Director of the Oriental Department of the Allahabad University, Khan Bahadur Kazi Aziz-ud-Din and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Habibullah Khan.

After the recitation of the Quran and poems by Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his address, suggesting certain reforms in the Muslim education.

Sir Abdul Qadir was formally proposed to the chair.

Sir Abdul delivered an extempore speech in the course of which he surveyed the history of the Muslim education in India.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie welcomed the conference on behalf of himself and Mr. Srivastava, Minister for Education, U. P. expressing his deep interest in Muslim education.

A resolution was then moved from the Chair, thanking the Minister of Education and the Director of Public Instruction for the interest they evinced in the conference.

The conference then passed condolence resolutions on the deaths of some distinguished Muslims.—A. P.

400 HOUSES GUTTED

BERHAMPORE, March 31.

Three persons including a woman died as a result of a serious fire which broke out yesterday in the villages Sealmora and Raninagar near Khagraghat Railway Station. About 400 houses were gutted causing a heavy damage.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR REVENUE REMISSION

Deputation Of Peasants Wait On Baroda Dewan

BARODA, March 31.

The deputation of the people of Amreli District waited upon Dewan Saheb Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and represented their case regarding agricultural relief. The people of Kodinar Taluka, the most affected part of the whole district, put their case before the Dewan Saheb.

It is understood that their plea is mainly of excessive rain and frost which has resulted in low production of corn.

It is understood from a reliable source that the people of Kodinar Taluka have demanded remission of about 6 annas in a rupee, which is the second instalment of payment of revenue, the first being already paid up.

In their representation to the Government of Baroda, the deputation has submitted that people have paid their first instalment with difficulty and in certain cases by selling chattels and ornaments. It is also understood that in the representation the unsympathetic attitude taken by the officials at the time of revenue collection forms one of the items of grievances.

The Dewan Saheb gave a sympathetic hearing.—United Press.

Problems Of Working-Class Political Party

Ruikar Says It Should Come Out Boldly And Evolve National Struggle On Right Lines

JUBBULPORE, March 31.

The All-India Working Class Political Conference commenced here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Harihar Nath Sastri, President of the T.U.C. The Conference is being held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and is attended by delegates from all parts of India.

In welcoming the guests and delegates, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress, said that the phenomenal awakening and growing consciousness of the Indian working class during the last decade necessitate that the Indian working class should clearly define its own attitude and position in the struggle for political power which is going on in the country. The glorious part which the workers and peasants have been playing in the struggle for Independence and the keen interest shown by them in political questions make it necessary that at this juncture the Indian working class should think of boldly coming forward in the political arena and try to evolve the future politics of the country on the right lines.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Proceeding Mr. Ruiker felt that no other political organisation, not even the Indian National Congress, can claim exclusively to represent the interests of the Indian working class. He had no desire to minimise the great work done by the Congress in the past by way of awakening the political consciousness of the masses, but it could not be denied that vested interests were pretty powerful in the National Congress. The problems which faced the Indian working class were different from those of the working classes in countries like England or America. "Imperialism has been rightly defined as the monopoly stage of capitalism, and a working class movement which ignores and neglects the fight for liberation from Imperialism will indeed be a misnomer. We have to make it perfectly clear that there cannot be any compromise with Imperialism and that the Indian working class will never be a party to any ignoble surrender.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

Mr. Ruiker next delt with the formation of the Congress Socialist Groups in Bombay and Juboulpore and said that it was possible for the Indian class working party to co-operate with left wing Congressmen who stood for the Complete Independence of India. There was a growing number of young Congressmen who were extremely dissatisfied with the present day drift in the policy of the Indian National Congress, but very few of them had the courage to break with past traditions.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS

Mr. Ruiker next attacked the Democratic Swarajya Party or the much talked of Swaraj Party which he thought were not intended to further the economic interests of the workers or peasants and consisted of vested interests and reactionary communalists. There was nothing in common between these new "mushroom" parties and the working class party. Referring to the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha and other communal organisations, he said 'communalism, in whatever pleasant garb it is clothed, is the citadel of reaction and religious prejudices and is the real strong-hold of Imperialism in India. We have therefore to oppose communalism in every shape and form."

LESSON FROM EXPERIENCE.

As regards the programme and tactics of the new party, Mr. Ruiker said: "The programme which has been before the country for the last 14 years is that of non-co-operation.

The Indian working class as such has never been committed to the programme of N. C. O. or C. D. There is no doubt that there are some points of agreement too, in the programme of Mahatma Gandhi and our programme and tactics. The emphasis on men, organisation and some sort of direct action are common factors in these two movements. But there the similarity in these two movements practically ends. I believe that the experience that the Nation had of Gandhian tactics and idealogy for the last 14 years has clearly proved and demonstrated that a complete overhauling of the same is immediately required if we are to succeed in our goal of independence.

If the while nation stood committed to the programme and ideal of complete Independence, there was no room for compromise. "Let us be perfectly clear in our minds that we mean nothing but a revolutionary change in the whole structure of Society. Mere catchphrases and high-sounding words will not lead us any further towards our goal of completely independent and Socialist India. It is our continuous and persistent work amongst the masses, our sacrifices in the cause, our sincerity and nobleness of purpose and above all our iron discipline in our own ranks which will convert the masses to our own side.

THE TASK AHEAD

I strongly feel that the time spirit is now with us. There is no power on earth which can any longer keep the millions of workers and peasants of India in political and economic bondage. We have only to organise them in a country-wide network of Trade Unions and Peasants Unions on a basis of class struggle.—United Press.

MAHATMA IN DARBHANGA

Preaches Courage And Self-Raliance To People In Distress

DARBHANGA, March 31.

Mahatma Gandhi, with Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mirabeh, Miss Agatha Harrison, reached here last afternoon.

They were received by Kumar Visweswar Singh on behalf of the Mahrajadhiraj and was escorted to the Raj Guest House.

After a short rest Gandhiji addressed a huge public meeting in the course of which he deprecated the tendency of begging on the part of sufferers and said, although hard hit by the 'quake havoc, they should not give up the sense of self-respect and the habit of self-reliance, which would indeed be a greater misfortune.

After the conclusion of the meeting Mahatma Gandhi inspected the ruined quarters in the town.

Gandhiji and his party left for Madhubani this morning.—United Press.

DEATH OF CLOTH MERCHANT

Symptoms Of Opium Poisoning

Soon after he was removed to the G. T. Hospital suffering from the symptoms of opium poisoning. Vrijlal Coverji, a dealer in cloth, residing at Vithaldas Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, expired on Sunday morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday.

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